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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Release:-
September 10, 1937,
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1937

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	UNITED STATES			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	CONDITION SEPTEMBER 1			S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE			
	Average 1923-32 Percent	1936 Percent	1937 Percent	Average 1928-32	1936	August 1, 1937	September 1, 1937 ¹
Corn, all.....bu.	71	40	76	2,554,772	1,529,327	2,658,748	2,549,281
Wheat, all....."	---	---	---	864,532	626,461	890,419	885,950
Winter....."	---	---	---	623,220	519,013	688,145	688,145
All spring....."	67	31	54	241,312	107,448	202,274	197,805
Durum....."	69	19	59	53,687	8,175	28,264	27,288
Other spring....."	² 64	33	53	187,625	99,273	174,010	170,517
Oats....."	77	56	78	1,215,102	789,100	1,130,628	1,136,167
Barley....."	75	48	64	281,237	147,452	227,398	226,094
Rye....."	---	---	---	38,212	25,554	51,869	51,869
Buckwheat....."	78	64	82	8,277	6,218	7,007	7,223
Flaxseed....."	65	29	62	15,996	5,908	8,014	7,640
Rice....."	82	86	86	42,826	46,833	50,508	51,599
Grain sorghums....."	70	33	64	97,760	55,701	102,643	100,022
Hay, all tame.....ton	78	55	77	70,146	63,309	74,904	74,860
Hay, wild....."	---	---	---	10,719	6,915	9,993	9,943
Hay, clover and timothy ³"	---	---	---	30,554	21,324	24,230	24,412
Hay, alfalfa....."	78	54	70	23,544	24,750	28,408	27,995
Pasture.....	72	40	68	---	---	---	---
Beans, dry edible 100-lb. bag	69	60	74	12,181	11,122	13,483	14,272
Soybeans.....	81	60	83	---	---	---	---
Cowpeas.....	70	61	75	---	---	---	---
Peanuts (for nuts)..lb.	73	72	77	946,231	1,300,540	---	1,258,435
Apples, total crop..bu.	57	42	73	⁴ 164,355	117,506	202,274	204,319
Peaches, total crop.."	² 60	52	67	⁴ 57,298	47,650	59,018	59,396
Pears, total crop....."	64	62	67	⁴ 24,334	26,956	30,388	30,311
Grapes ⁵ton	74	63	83	⁴ 2,214	1,916	2,517	2,574
Pecans.....lb.	50	37	52	62,965	40,135	63,440	68,777
Potatoes.....bu.	74	59	77	372,115	329,997	402,537	403,393
Sweetpotatoes....."	72	61	76	66,368	64,144	73,989	74,857
Tobacco.....lb.	74	66	79	1,427,174	1,153,083	1,417,015	1,448,875
Sugar beets.....ton	84	80	84	8,118	9,028	9,158	9,223
Hops.....lb.	84	52	88	28,011	23,310	42,790	44,400

¹ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

² Short-time average.

³ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

⁴ Includes some quantities not harvested.

⁵ Production includes all grapes for fresh fruit, juice, wine and raisins.

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1937

(Continued)

September 10, 1937,
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UNITED STATES

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)				YIELD PER ACRE		
	Harvested		For harvest, 1937	1937 Pct. of 1936			Indicated Sept. 1, 1937 ¹
	Average 1928-32	1936			Average 1923-32	1936	
Corn, all.....bu.	103,419	92,829	96,146	103.6	25.4	16.5	26.5
Wheat, all....."	60,138	48,820	68,198	139.7	14.4	12.8	13.0
Winter....."	39,724	37,608	47,079	125.2	15.2	13.8	14.6
All spring....."	20,414	11,212	21,119	188.4	12.4	9.6	9.4
Durum....."	4,775	1,544	2,841	184.0	11.6	5.3	9.6
Other spring....."	15,639	9,668	18,278	189.1	12.6	10.3	9.3
Oats....."	40,015	33,213	35,933	108.2	30.2	23.8	31.6
Barley....."	12,645	8,322	11,166	134.2	22.6	17.7	20.2
Rye....."	3,315	2,757	3,960	143.6	12.0	9.3	13.1
Buckwheat....."	568	370	418	113.0	15.7	16.8	17.3
Flaxseed....."	2,772	1,180	1,081	91.6	6.9	5.0	7.1
Rice....."	925	935	1,003	107.3	43.2	50.1	51.4
Grain sorghums....."	7,016	7,000	7,552	107.9	14.7	8.0	13.2
Hay, all tame.....ton	55,153	57,055	55,773	97.8	1.29	1.11	1.34
Hay, wild....."	13,288	10,694	12,546	117.3	.82	.65	.79
Hay, clover and timothy ²"	26,872	22,010	19,674	89.4	1.15	.97	1.24
Hay, alfalfa....."	11,720	14,034	14,177	101.0	2.06	1.76	1.97
Beans, dry edible...lb.	1,806	1,562	1,794	114.9	666	712	796
Soybeans ³	2,979	5,635	6,049	107.3	----	----	----
Cowpeas ³	1,869	3,263	3,520	107.9	----	----	----
Peanuts (for nuts)...lb.	1,417	1,736	1,666	96.0	690	749	755
Velvetbeans ³	81	158	141	89.2	----	----	----
Potatoes.....bu.	3,327	3,058	3,224	105.4	112.7	107.9	125.1
Sweetpotatoes....."	771	822	826	100.5	88.5	78.0	90.6
Tobacco.....lb.	1,872	1,437	1,690	117.6	770	802	858
Sorgo for sirup.....	201	215	198	92.1	----	----	----
Sugarcane for sirup.....	111	140	138	98.6	----	----	----
Sugar beets.....ton	717	776	778	100.3	⁴ 11.0	11.6	11.9
Hops.....lb.	23	32	35	111.4	1,274	740	1,265

¹ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

² Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

³ Grown alone for all purposes.

⁴ Short-time average.

Crop Reporting Board:

APPROVED:

HARRY L. BROWN,

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

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A. R. Tuttle, Secretary,

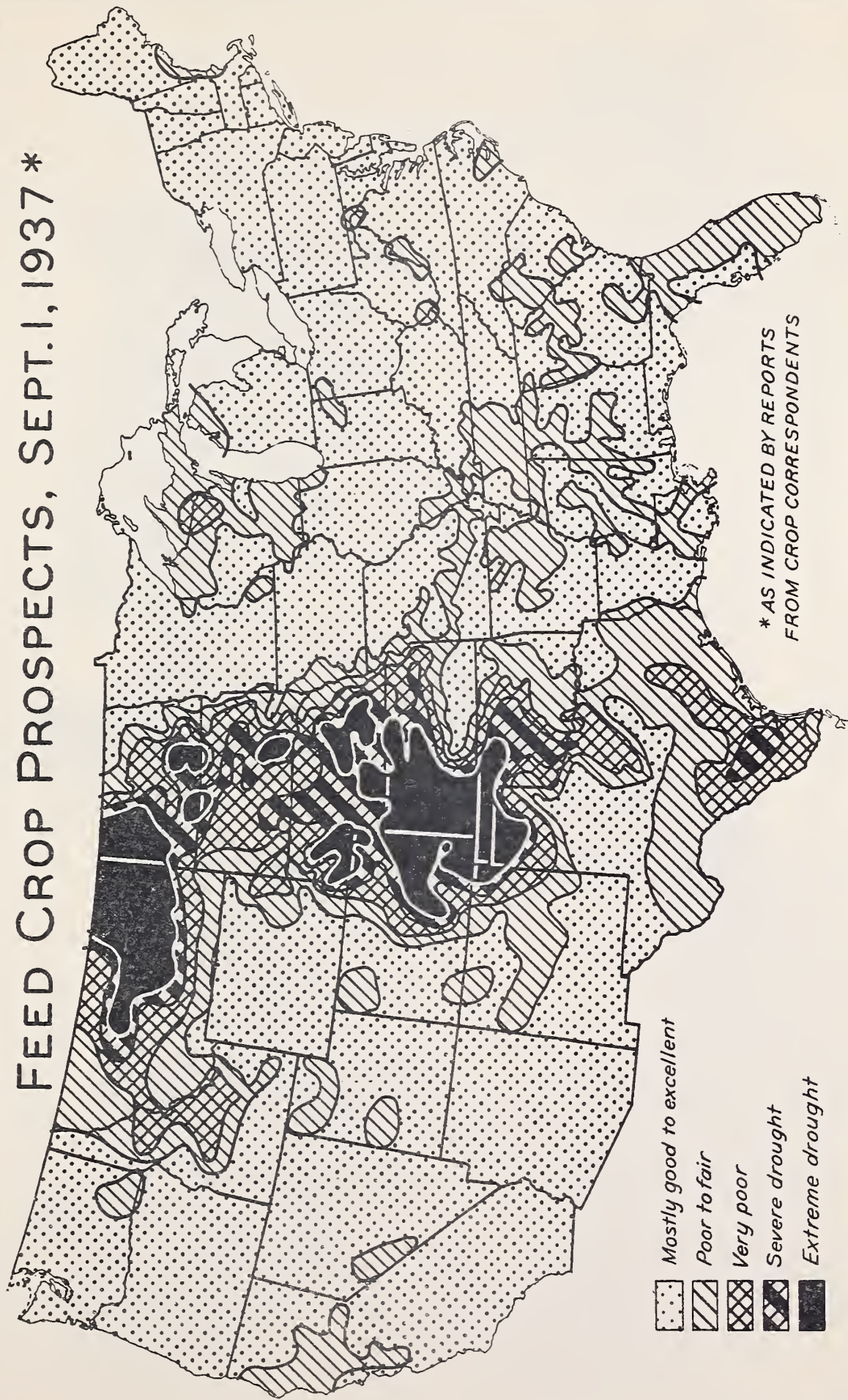
John B. Shepard, H. C. R. Stewart,

Joseph L. Orr, J. H. Peters,

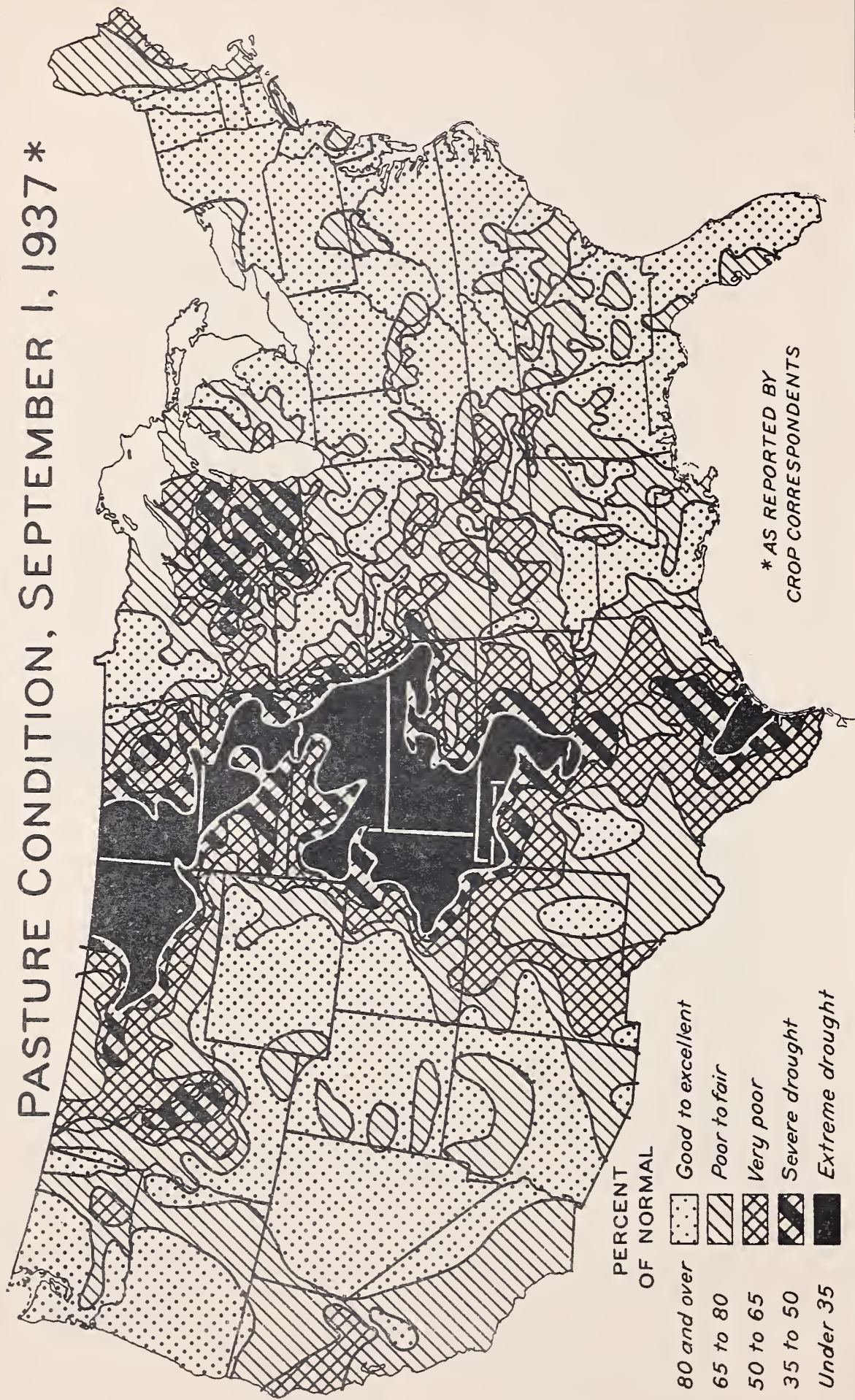
R. K. Smith, Ben U. Kienholz,

Frank Andrews.

FEED CROP PROSPECTS, SEPT. 1, 1937 *



PASTURE CONDITION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1937 *



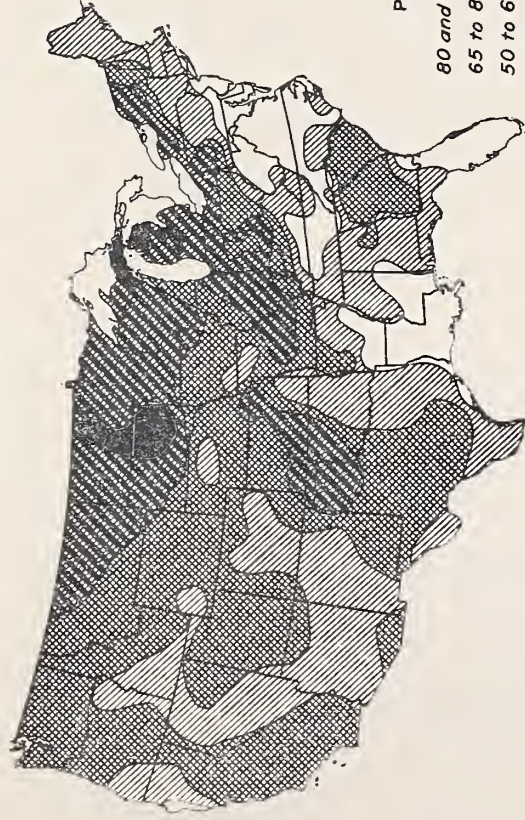
PERCENT
OF NORMAL

- 80 and over Good to excellent
- 65 to 80 Poor to fair
- 50 to 65 Very poor
- 35 to 50 Severe drought
- Under 35 Extreme drought

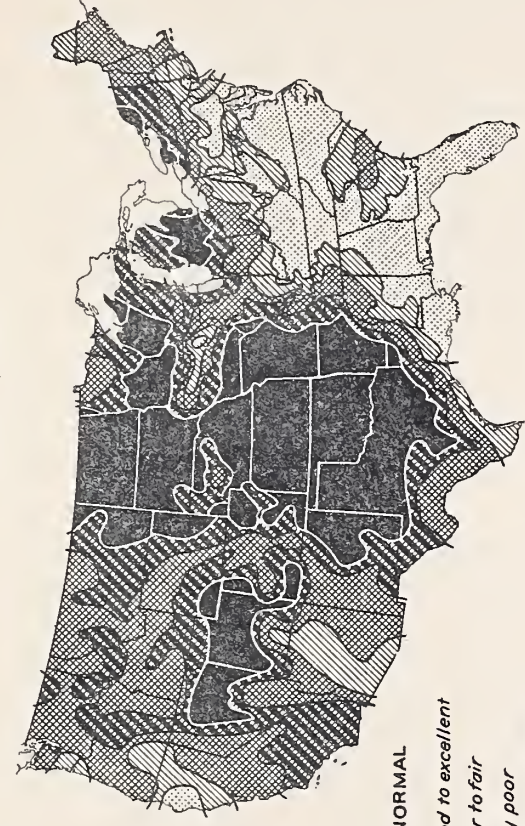
* AS REPORTED BY
CROP CORRESPONDENTS

PASTURE CONDITION *

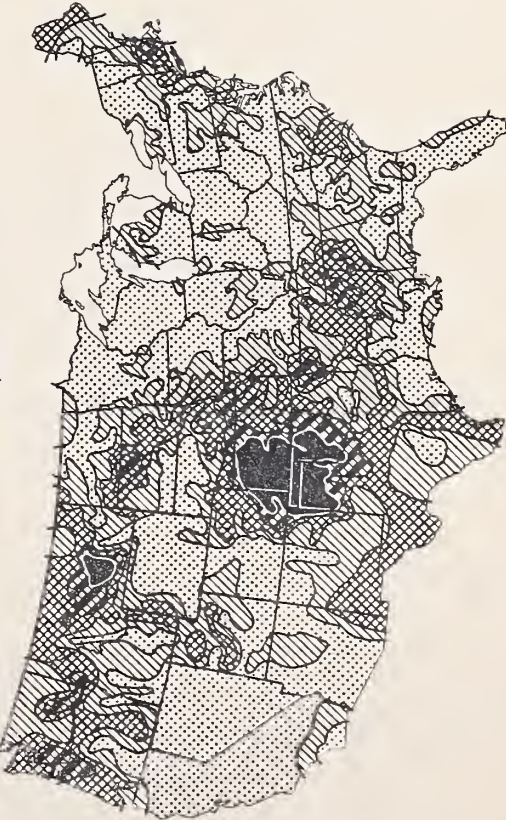
SEPT. 1, 1933



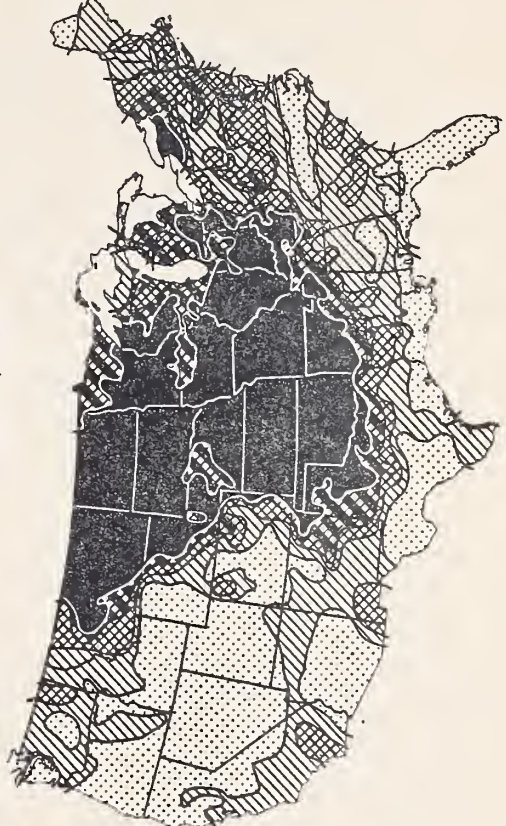
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SEPT. 1, 1935



SEPT. 1, 1936



* AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1937.

Crop prospects declined less than one percent during August, chiefly as a result of the continued drought in the western Corn Belt and Great Plains area which ruined the corn crop in most of Nebraska and in portions of adjoining States and reduced the prospective United States corn crop to 2,549,000,000 bushels. This would be about an average crop but is more than 100,000,000 bushels below the indications of a month ago. Prospects for spring wheat, barley, flax, grain sorghums and late hay crops also declined somewhat in the drought areas.

Outside of the drought area August weather was more favorable and crop conditions on September 1 indicated much improved prospects for beans and pecans, and slightly better prospects for oats, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, tobacco, rice, buckwheat, most fruits, sugar beets and hops.

While widespread early frosts or other unusually adverse weather conditions could still hurt potatoes and other late crops there are now rather favorable prospects for normal to ample domestic supplies of practically all crops, except flaxseed and clover seed.

Tobacco production seems likely to be substantially larger than any of the last 5 crops but below the average of the preceding 5 years. There is a rather large crop of soybeans in prospect, and cotton is expected to give a record high yield per acre and the largest production since 1931. Flaxseed production, however, will be only half of the 5-year average.

Most of the principal food crops will show better than average production. The wheat crop, estimated at 885,950,000 bushels, will be slightly over the 1928-32 average and more than 50 percent larger than the average production of the last four seasons. Rye production, at 51,869,000 bushels, is about a third over average and larger than in any recent years except 1935. Rice is expected to show a new high yield per acre and a production that will be a fifth over average and close to the high record of 1920. Beans also are expected to give a record yield per acre and a production of 14,271,000 bags, about one-sixth

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

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above average and close to the high record of 1935. Peanuts are in promising condition and a very large crop could be secured, but the price is expected to decrease the proportion harvested for nuts in the Gulf States and increase the proportion harvested by hogs. Sugar production will approach previous high records, for sugar cane and beets will each give a large yield per acre and a large total tonnage.

The fruit and nut crops are quite uniformly heavy. Apple production is expected to be a fourth over average and the largest crop since 1931. The total peach crop will be only slightly above average but the late crop is fairly large. Pears will set a new record, grapes will be close to the high record of 1928 and large crops of cherries and apricots have been harvested. There will probably be less grapefruit and more oranges than were picked from the 1936-37 crop but the production of the two combined is likely to be as large as that of last year. There will be a larger than average crop of pecans, walnuts, almonds and filberts. The production of dried prunes, however, is expected to be only about average. The total supply of fresh vegetables for fall market promises to be nearly one-fourth above average, due to rather general increases in acreage and above-average yields. In comparison with last year, the cabbage, celery, and tomato crops show substantial increases but the late or storage onion crop appears to be considerably below the record crop of 1936. Most vegetable crops for canning, quick freezing, or other manufacture, are in ample supply with record or near-record packs indicated for snap beans, sweet corn, and green peas. Potatoes were not planted on an unusually large acreage but a record high yield is expected and a crop of over 403,000,000 bushels is now indicated, about 8 percent above the 1928-32 average in total production but, on a per capita basis, only about 3 percent above the average of those years. Sweetpotatoes are expected to show about the first good yield per acre secured in eight years, but the acreage is moderate and the production indicated, while above the 1928-32 average, is not expected to exceed average production during the last 4 years.

In contrast to the rather heavy yields of food crops, the production of feed grain will be only about average and the supply, including old grain carried over, will be rather less than average though fully adequate for the greatly reduced number of livestock and poultry now on the farms. Milk production on September 1 was about 5 percent above the low production at that time last year, and during the coming winter dairymen will probably feed fairly liberally as they did in the 1935-36 feeding period, but the number of milk cows is moderate, about 6 percent below the peak of 3 or 4 years ago, and there will probably be only about the usual per capita supply of dairy products. Egg production on September 1 was about 13 percent above production at that time last year. Poultrymen may feed more liberally than they did last winter but with smaller flocks and relatively fewer pullets winter egg production will probably be substantially lower than it was last winter unless weather conditions should prove exceptionally favorable.

Although national supplies of both hay and feed grain are ample for the livestock to be fed and the condition of pastures is better than in most recent falls, there is an acute shortage of feed and pasturage in a large central area that stretches from Montana and North Dakota southward into some of the northern counties of Texas. In portions of this area extreme drought conditions have prevailed and less than half of the usual quantity of livestock feed has been produced. The areas most seriously affected include northeastern Montana, northwestern North Dakota and a "Dust Bowl" area that centers in southwestern Kansas and extends into north western Oklahoma, the northern tip of the Texas Panhandle and a large area in southeastern Colorado. Around and between these worst sections there is a large area including most of the Dakotas, Nebraska and northern Kansas where the shortage of feed and pasturage will seriously handicap livestock producers.

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WHEAT: Production of all wheat in the United States in 1937 is indicated at 885,950,000 bushels. This is about 41 percent greater than the 1936 crop but only about 2 percent above the 5-year (1928-32) average. The large crop this year follows five successive years of below-average wheat crops. Production in the last four years averaged only about 580,000,000 bushels.

A spring wheat crop of 197,305,000 bushels in 1937 is indicated by condition and preliminary yield reports as of September 1. Such a crop would be 84 percent greater than the short crop of 107,448,000 bushels produced in 1936 but about 18 percent below the 5-year (1928-32) average production of 241,312,000 bushels.

Prospective production declined slightly during August as preliminary threshing returns showed yields running somewhat lower than expected in the Dakotas. Severe damage from rust, drought and grasshoppers had already occurred in these States before August 1 and drought and grasshoppers continued to damage that part of the crop which had not been harvested. However, comments indicate that many low-yielding fields, which might ordinarily have been abandoned, were harvested because of relative high prices and the need for seed for next year's crop. These reductions were only partially offset by increases in Minnesota and in the Pacific Northwest where early threshing returns point to yields somewhat above earlier expectations.

Prospective yields per acre are above average in the Pacific Northwest and in Minnesota, but elsewhere they are generally below average.

The preliminary estimate of winter wheat production of 688,145,000 bushels published in the August report, will remain unchanged until the final check-up in December.

CORN: Production of corn in 1937 of 2,549,281,000 bushels is indicated by the September 1 condition of the crop. This is about 4 percent below that indicated a month ago, but only slightly below the 5-year (1928-32) average of 2,554,772,000 bushels. Prospects improved moderately during August in the North Atlantic, the South Atlantic, and the South Central groups of States. In the main Corn Belt area prospects improved in the States of Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, and Illinois where timely rains kept the crop developing normally, but some deterioration occurred in Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, with the sharpest decreases occurring in Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri. In Nebraska alone, a decrease in prospective production since August 1 of almost 105,000,000 bushels is indicated. High temperatures and lack of adequate moisture since early in August caused the reduction. In Illinois, the crop declined in the southern half of the State, but this was more than offset by improvement in the central and northern portions.

Yields are better than the 10-year average by from 3.5 to 7 bushels in the leading corn States of Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and Minnesota. In Nebraska the yield per acre is only a little more than a third of the average.

OATS: The 1937 crop of oats which is now indicated at 1,136,167,000 bushels is less than 1 percent larger than was indicated a month ago, but it is 6 percent smaller than the 1928-32 average of 1,215,102,000 bushels. The present crop exceeds the small crop of 1936 by 44 percent or about 347,000,000 bushels. Preliminary threshing reports indicated better yields than expected a month ago in the important States of Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin. An improvement was also shown in the Pacific Northwest States area. These increases were partially offset by reports of lower than expected harvested yields in some of the other important States.

The indicated yield per acre for the important East North Central States is 35.0 bushels which compares with 27.4 bushels in 1936 and with the 10-year (1923-32) average of 33.4 bushels per acre.

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1937

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
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The yield in the West North Central States averages 32.6 bushels per acre which compares with 22.3 and 30.0 for a year ago and the 10-year average respectively.

For the United States the indicated yield of 31.6 bushels per acre compares with 23.8 bushels last year and with the 10-year average of 30.2 bushels.

BARLEY: A barley crop of 226,094,000 bushels is indicated by condition and yield reports as of September 1. This indicated production is slightly less than that indicated a month earlier, but is about 53 percent more than the small 1936 production of 147,452,000 bushels and only about 20 percent below the 1928-32 average production of 281,237,000 bushels.

The smaller than average production is due in part to the acreage being about 12 percent below the 5-year average, and in part to the average yield per acre being about 11 percent below the 5-year average of 22.6 bushels. In the principal barley producing area of the North Central States, the yields this season are near average, except in the western portion, including the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas, where heat and drought had hurried the crop to maturity, resulting in some grain of light weight and poor quality.

BUCKWHEAT: This season's production of buckwheat is now indicated to be 7,223,000 bushels. This is 16 percent more than the 1936 production but 13 percent below the 1928-32 average. Growing conditions were good during the month through all of the buckwheat producing States with the exception of North and South Dakota where the weather was too dry. In general, the straw growth has been exceptionally good with several reports of probable lodging on account of the rapid succulent growth. Considerable blasting of the blossoms is expected as a result of the recent high temperatures.

Some fields were seeded late but the moisture conditions were such that growth started immediately and maturity is considered to be fully up to normal at this time in a majority of the fields.

FLAXSEED: A flaxseed production of 7,640,000 bushels in 1937 is indicated by the condition of the crop as of September 1. This exceeds by nearly 29 percent the small 1936 production of 5,908,000 bushels, but is only about 48 percent of the 1928-32 average production of 15,996,000 bushels.

Decreased production is due both to greatly reduced acreages sown to flax, especially in Minnesota and the Dakotas and to the fact that yields in these major producing States were lowered by extreme heat and inadequate rainfall during August. Minnesota, normally the largest flax producing State, will produce only two-thirds of the 5-year average, North Dakota little more than one-third and South Dakota about one-eighth of the 5-year average crop.

RICE: The second largest rice crop in the past twenty-eight years -- 51,599,000 bushels -- is indicated by the condition of the crop on September 1. A large acreage was planted this year, and the indicated yield per acre is 51.4 bushels in comparison with 43.2 bushels, the average yield for the 10-year period 1923-32. In the southern rice belt (Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas) a production of 41,435,000 bushels is expected compared with 37,285,000 bushels produced last year. In California the indication is for a crop of 10,164,000 bushels, which is 616,000 bushels more than was produced in that State from the 1936 harvest. Over most of the southern belt rains have delayed harvesting and threshing; the wet weather also lowered the quality of early rice. In Louisiana cutting of the main crop of Blue Rose is expected to start about the middle of September. In Arkansas August weather was generally favorable for the maturing of the crop.

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In some sections of that State harvesting of early prolific was underway but was halted by general rains; threshing is expected to begin shortly. In Texas the weather has been unfavorable for the harvest; in some areas yields were slightly lowered by the dry weather and water shortage early in the season. The California crop is late and harvesting is expected to begin about the middle of September. Early fields are being drained but the new crop has ripened slowly because of the cool weather most of the season.

GRAIN SORGHUMS: A grain sorghum crop of 100,022,000 bushels in 1937 is indicated by September 1 condition. This is slightly above the 5-year (1928-32) average of 97,760,000 bushels and nearly twice as great as the short crop of 55,701,000 bushels produced in 1936.

The 1937 season, however, has been less favorable than usual and prospective yields per acre this year are below average, especially in Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado. This reduction in yield is more than offset by an increase in acreage. Prospective production declined slightly during August because of drought conditions in the Central Great Plains.

HAY: The 1937 hay crop, now placed at 84,803,000 tons, together with a carryover of 6,011,000 tons from last year, provides somewhat larger supplies per animal unit than were available in most recent years although not quite up to average production prior to the dry years beginning in 1930. The situation is not uniform throughout the country. The 1937 crop is larger than the 1928-32 average in most eastern and southern States; but, with the exception of Washington and Wyoming, is only average or less in the Great Plains and other Western States.

An important factor in the situation is the comparatively small crop of clover-timothy hay west of the Alleghanies. This has been offset east of the Missouri River by increased crops of alfalfa, lespedeza and annual hay crops. In the West North Central States, where wild hay is important, production this year is only a little below the 1928-32 average.

SUGAR BEETS: A slight decline occurred in the condition of sugarbeets during August. The production, indicated by September 1 condition, is 9,223,000 tons of beets in comparison with 9,153,000 tons indicated one month ago. Production from the 1936 crop was 9,028,000 tons. The five-year (1928-32) average production is 8,118,000 tons.

Indicated increases in production in Michigan and Utah are partially offset by a decrease in the Colorado prospect. August weather was decidedly favorable to the crop in Michigan, but the prospect in Ohio continues poor to fair because of a generally bad growing season. In Nebraska the irrigated sugarbeets improved in condition, but they deteriorated in the dry land areas. In Colorado, shortage of irrigation water in some of the beet-producing districts, coupled with high temperatures, reduced the prospects, particularly in the Arkansas and San Luis Valleys where an increased acreage was planted. In Montana and South Dakota, water supplies are reported adequate and good yields are indicated in those States. Many California growers planted late this year because of soggy land resulting from prolonged rains. Yields in that State are running below earlier expectations, and the beets are small. All the California factories are now in operation.

LOUISIANA SUGARCANE: A production of 4,920,000 tons of sugarcane for sugar-making is indicated in the Louisiana sugarbelt by the condition of the cane on September 1. If this production be realized, a sugar crop of 401,000 short tons of 96° raw sugar is expected. Last year the production of sugar was 386,000 short tons of raw 96° test. Rains in the sugar belt at frequent intervals during August, excepting in a few localities, stimulated growth of the cane, and at the present time the fields are giving promise of relatively high yields.

POTATOES: The nation's potato prospects on September 1 indicate a crop of 403,393,000 bushels, which is 22 percent larger than the 1936 crop and 8 percent above the average production. Blight damage in northern Maine during the early part of August was checked by hot, dry weather during the latter part of the month. In other northeastern potato areas, some damage was caused by blight, leaf-hoppers, and aphids. Spotted drought conditions prevailed in some potato sections of the north central and mid-western States. A severe frost early in August reduced prospects in the Klamath Falls section of Oregon. In other parts of the country, however, the late crop made considerable progress, or held consistent with the August 1 indications. Decreases in production prospects from the August 1 indications are now indicated in Maine; also in Wisconsin, where dry weather apparently checked vine and tuber growth in the central part of the State. Prospects also declined during August in Colorado, especially in the San Luis Valley, where irrigation water supplies became short during the first week of August. Reasonably favorable August growing conditions accounted for higher production indications in Michigan, Minnesota, Idaho, and California.

Marketing of the potato crop in the intermediate States is about completed except in New Jersey, where shipments of Cobblers will continue in some volume throughout September. The Long Island (New York) Cobbler crop has been harvested except for a few fields, and shipments of this variety should be completed in the next two weeks. Growers of Cobblers in Maine have been busy digging the past two weeks, and shipments from this State will increase considerably during the remainder of September. However, in most of the important late States, the harvesting of early varieties is somewhat behind last year's schedule, except in the Red River Valley (North Dakota), where shipments of Triumphs are well ahead of last season, and these will be followed by gradually increasing shipments of Early Ohios and Cobblers. North Dakota (and, to some extent, Wisconsin) potatoes will be a big factor this year in the early October markets of the middle-west. At the present time early-maturing fields of Rurals are being dug and marketed from western New York to Minnesota; also early-planted acreages of Russets in Idaho and Burbanks in the Pacific Coast States are being harvested for the early-fall market.

SWEETPOTATOES: Indications on September 1 point to a sweetpotato crop of 74,857,000 bushels. This production is 17 percent greater than the 1936 crop of 64,144,000 bushels, and 13 percent larger than the 1928-32 average.

Prolonged dry weather in southern New Jersey and damaging rains in Maryland reduced yield prospects in these two States. In Virginia, the wet season has resulted in unusually heavy vine growth, and it is unlikely that a good set of tubers has formed. In most of the heavy-producing southern States, however, growing conditions have been very favorable for sweetpotatoes and yield prospects have improved somewhat since August 1.

New-crop sweetpotatoes are now moving to market from New Jersey, Maryland, the Eastern Shore and Norfolk Districts of Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee. Heavy shipments have not started from Louisiana, which in recent years has become important in the production of commercial sweetpotatoes.

September 1, 1937

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1937

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

FRUIT AND NUT SUMMARY: In most of the important areas weather conditions during August continued favorable for the development of fruits and tree nuts and the September 1 indications point to slightly larger crops of apples, grapes, late peaches, plums, prunes, walnuts and pecans than reported on August 1. In some of the North Central States, however, heat and drought were detrimental to late fruit crops. The combined production of apples, peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, plums, prunes, apricots, and cranberries, as indicated on September 1, is 43 percent larger than production of these crops in 1936 and 17 percent above the 5-year (1928-32) average. Total production of tree nuts (walnuts, pecans, almonds, and filberts) is 39 percent above average and exceeds that of all previous years except 1935. With the exception of plums in California and Michigan, the indicated production of all the above crops is larger than the 5-year (1928-32) average.

The outlook for the production of citrus fruits for the 1937-38 marketing season (from bloom of 1937) shows little change since August 1. The September 1 condition of oranges in California and Florida is below the 10-year (1923-32) average, but assuming no serious set-back to the crop after September 1, the total production of oranges should be somewhat larger than the crop of 1936-37 when production was reduced by freezes in California. Condition of grapefruit is considerably below average in Florida and is fairly good in Texas. Present indications point to a total crop below the record-high production of 1936-37, but because of a rapidly increasing bearing acreage, production in 1937-38 probably will be as large as that of any other recent year.

APPLES: Prospective apple production for the 1937 season is indicated to be slightly larger than the August 1 estimate. Total production is now indicated at 164,319,000 bushels compared with 117,506,000 bushels produced in 1936 and with the 5-year (1928-32) average of 164,355,000 bushels.

Growing conditions continued favorable during August in most of the important apple producing areas. In some of the States in the North Central group, however, heat and drought have retarded growth and probably will cause smaller sizes in some areas. Reports indicate that scab infestation is causing considerable injury to the fruit in farm orchards and in poorly sprayed commercial orchards of the East and Middle West. In the Pacific Northwest, the fruit is unusually clean. Sizes, however, are not up to average for this date, largely as a result of the late season. A heavy flight of the late brood of codling moth in this area may result in considerable worm damage if not properly controlled. In California the harvest of Gravensteins is nearly completed.

PEACHES: Total peach production for the United States is indicated to be 69,896,000 bushels compared with 47,650,000 bushels produced in 1936 and with the 5-year (1928-32) average of 57,298,000 bushels.

In the 10 Southern States, where harvest is completed, production was somewhat larger than indicated earlier in the season. The crop in these States is 10 percent below the 1936 production and 16 percent less than the 5-year average. In California harvesting of the Freestone crop is practically completed. Production is the same as indicated on August 1. The California Clingstone crop, however, shows some improvement over the prospects of a month ago. In Washington and Oregon prospects declined slightly during August. The fruit is unusually clean in these States but sizes are smaller than average. The crop was reduced in some of the Eastern States because of rainy weather which delayed harvest and

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resulted in considerable brown rot in many orchards. In some ^{areas} of the Middle West drought and heat have prevented the proper sizing of peaches.

PEARS: The indicated pear production as of September 1 is slightly smaller than reported on August 1 but remains the largest crop of record. Prospective production now amounts to 30,311,000 bushels compared with the 1936 production of 26,956,000 bushels and with the 5-year (1928-32) average of 24,334,000 bushels.

In the Pacific Northwest prospects are practically unchanged from those of a month ago. The pear crop in Washington improved during August but this was offset by losses in Oregon, which resulted from scab and blight. Total production in the Pacific Northwest is about 4 percent larger than the good crop of 1936, with increases indicated for both Bartletts and the fall and winter varieties. Harvesting of the California Bartlett crop is still in progress but has been completed in the earlier maturing areas. Production of fall and winter varieties in this State is relatively light in the main producing areas. Prospects in the Eastern States declined during August as a result of blight. In the Middle West, heat and drought have retarded "sizing" of the fruit.

GRAPES: The total production of grapes indicated on September 1 is 2,574,170 tons, which is 34 percent larger than the 1936 production of 1,916,460 tons and 16 percent above the 5-year average of 2,214,482 tons. The 1937 prospective production is the largest since the crop of 1928.

In California production of all three classes of grapes (wine, raisin and table varieties) is indicated to be somewhat larger than a month ago. Prospects are above average for each class, with wine and raisin grapes showing the largest increases. California grape crops made a later start than usual this season and "sugaring" is somewhat retarded as compared with some years. In New York and Pennsylvania prospects improved although there are reports of some black rot. In Ohio, however, prospects declined during August. Combined production in Michigan, Missouri and Arkansas is slightly smaller than on August 1.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: The indicated 1937 production of plums and prunes for fresh use and for canning in California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Michigan totals 127,500 tons compared with 139,400 tons harvested in 1936 and with the 5-year (1928-32) average production of 134,900 tons. Production of plums in California and Michigan (used principally for fresh consumption) totals 63,400 tons compared with 68,300 tons in 1936 and with the 5-year average of 70,580 tons. Production of prunes for fresh use in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho is indicated at 43,300 tons compared with 42,200 tons in 1936. Prunes for canning and cold packing in Washington and Oregon probably will amount to 20,800 tons this season compared with 28,900 tons in 1936 and with the 5-year average of 11,020 tons. Production of prunes for drying in California, Oregon, and Washington is indicated at 238,600 tons (dry basis) compared with 184,300 tons in 1936 and with the 5-year average of 226,140 tons.

In California indications point to a slightly larger production of prunes for drying than expected earlier in the season and somewhat above average. Condition of the crop, however, is quite variable in some of the principal producing areas. Prospects for the Idaho prune crop continued to decline during August as a result of the heavy drop. Washington and Oregon prospects are relatively more favorable in the fresh prune areas east of the Cascade Mountains than in the canning and drying areas. In Michigan prospects declined during August. Rot appears to be quite serious in some orchards and much of the fruit is under-size.

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CITRUS FRUIT: The September 1 condition of oranges in California and Florida from the bloom of 1937 is about the same as condition a year earlier but is below the 10-year (1923-32) average. Condition of the Texas crop is below that of a year ago but is well above the condition of the two previous years. August growing conditions in California and Florida were generally favorable; development of the Texas crop, however, was retarded by hot, dry weather. With average weather after September 1, present conditions would indicate a total crop of oranges somewhat larger than the crop of 1936-37 when production was reduced by freezes in California.

Condition of grapefruit declined during August in all States except Arizona. In Florida the September 1 condition is only 51 percent compared with the 10-year (1923-32) average of 73 percent. In Florida although the set of fruit is light, groves are in good condition and have plenty of moisture for the development of the fruit. Condition of Texas grapefruit is below that of September 1, 1936, but is much better than condition of the two previous years. In the Lower Rio Grande Valley growth was retarded during August because of high temperatures and a deficiency of rainfall. Condition of California grapefruit is only fair; Arizona prospects are good. The September 1 indications point to a total grapefruit crop smaller than the record-high crop of 1936-37.

Condition of California lemons is materially below the 10-year (1923-32) average. Following the freeze damage of last January, the trees blossomed later than usual and showed indications of a relatively light set of fruit. A later blossoming is continuing in many groves, but the set of fruit from such blossoms is uncertain.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS: Total production of California apricots for the 1937 season is indicated at 281,000 tons, which is about 1 percent larger than the record crop of 1931 and is 24 percent above the 5-year (1928-32) average. The prospective walnut crop in California of 57,000 tons is 64 percent above the 5-year average and is the largest crop on record. Combined production of walnuts in California and Oregon totals 59,600 tons compared with 43,300 tons in 1936 and with the 5-year average of 36,580 tons. The California almond crop is now indicated at 16,200 tons, or slightly larger than the record crop of 1926. The prospective filbert crop of 2,100 tons in Oregon is larger than that of any previous year. Condition of the California olive crop shows some improvement since August 1 but remains below average. Condition of figs is the same as on August 1.

PECANS: The prospective 1937 production of pecans is indicated to be 8 percent larger than the August 1 estimate, largely as a result of more favorable growing conditions in Mississippi and Oklahoma. Total production is now placed at 68,777,000 pounds compared with the 1936 production of 40,135,000 pounds and with the 5-year (1928-32) average of 62,965,000 pounds.

Of the total prospective crop, it is estimated that 20,415,000 pounds are of improved (budded, grafted or topworked) varieties, and 48,362,000 pounds of wild or seedling varieties. Production of improved varieties in 1937 is 6 percent larger than the crop of 1936 and is 44 percent larger than the 5-year average. The wild or seedling crop is more than double the 1936 production but is slightly below average. In general, growing conditions have been relatively favorable in the States where improved varieties predominate, with the exception of Alabama, where prospects have declined because of the development of scab in many groves. Prospects in the important seedling pecan States of Oklahoma and Texas are relatively poor because of the effects of drought in 1936 and spring freezes in 1937.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1937

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1937

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CRANBERRIES: The prospective production of cranberries in 1937, as indicated by growing conditions on September 1, totals 648,100 barrels compared with 504,300 barrels in 1936 and with the 5-year (1928-32) average of 593,023 barrels. The indicated average yield per acre is somewhat higher than in 1936 due to more favorable growing conditions in each of the 5 commercial States. In Massachusetts the bloom was heavy and the set of fruit was good. Worm damage to date has been light. In Wisconsin prospects are unusually favorable at the present time, but a shortage of water in some of the northern bogs may prove detrimental later in the season. In the Pacific Northwest prospective production is well above average.

TOBACCO: The total production of tobacco indicated by the September 1 condition is 1,448,875,000 pounds compared with 1,153,083,000 pounds harvested in 1936, and the 5-year (1928-32) average crop of 1,427,174,000 pounds. This estimate represents an increase of about 2 percent over the estimate a month ago and is about 26 percent greater than the crop harvested in 1936. The improvement in the crop occurred mostly in the Flue-cured areas where rain during August improved the prospects in fields not yet harvested.

The production of the Flue-cured tobacco is indicated at 809,743,000 pounds compared with 682,850,000 pounds harvested in 1936, and a 5-year (1928-32) average crop of 679,504,000 pounds. The improvement in the Flue-cured prospects occurred primarily in the "Old Bright Belt" of Virginia and North Carolina (Type 11), where most of the crop is still growing and rains during the latter half of August were favorable for the continued development of plants. The September 1 estimate represents an increase of about 4 percent over that of a month ago, about 19 percent above the 1936 crop, and about 19 percent above the five year average crop (1928-32).

The production of Fire-cured types was indicated at 113,259,000 pounds and represents an increase of about 14 percent over the 99,666,000 pound crop harvested in 1936. The September 1 indication however is 47,329,000 pounds less than the 5-year average crop for this type.

The prospective production of Burley tobaccos showed very little change from that of a month ago. Based on September 1 conditions, a production of 352,390,000 pounds is indicated compared with 218,254,000 pounds harvested in 1936, and a 5-year average crop of 336,845,000 pounds.

The indicated production of Maryland tobacco at 24,850,000 pounds showed no change from prospects a month ago and compares with 29,600,000 pounds harvested in 1936.

The dark air-cured tobacco production is indicated at 41,475,000 pounds, based on the September 1 condition, and is about 68 percent above the 24,646,000 pound crop harvested in 1936.

The production of cigar types is indicated at 107,158,000 pounds on September 1, compared with 98,067,000 pounds harvested in 1936, and the five year average production (1928-32) of 170,572,000 pounds.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1937

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

as of
September 1, 1937

CROP REPORTING BOARD

HOPS: Hop production in the Pacific Coast States is indicated from September 1 condition at 44,400,000 pounds -- almost double the production in 1936. The 5-year (1928-32) average production in these States is 28,011,000 pounds. Harvesting of the crop is well along in California notwithstanding a shortage of pickers. Dry weather and moderate temperatures in Oregon during the first three weeks of August were very favorable to the development of hops. Picking of the early crop in Oregon is completed. Yields from the late crop may be reduced by mold. Labor supply for harvesting the late Oregon crop is reported to be short and picking has been hindered by late August rains. Yakima Valley, Washington, prospects indicate heavy yields and good quality hops.

SOYBEANS: The 83 percent condition of soybeans is the highest September 1 condition since 1931. The condition is considerably above the September 1936 condition of 60 percent, and exceeds the 10-year (1923-32) average of 81 percent.

The indicated production of soybeans to be harvested for beans in the six important commercial producing States is 36,065,000 bushels. This is an increase of 31.7 percent over the production in 1936, but is 15 percent below the record 1935 crop in these six States.

COWPEAS: The condition of cowpeas of 75 percent is the highest September 1 condition since 1931, and exceeds last year's September 1 condition by 14 points and the 10-year (1923-32) average by 5 points.

PEANUTS: A crop of 1,258,435,000 bushels of peanuts to be harvested for nuts is indicated by reports from growers as of September 1. If present prospects are realized the crop will have been exceeded only by production in 1935 and 1936. The growth of vines is abundant indicating a near record yield per acre. However, if growers carry out their present intentions with respect to the utilization of the crop, somewhat less than the usual proportion of the acreage will be harvested for nuts except in Virginia and North Carolina.

DRY BEANS: The dry edible bean crop of 14,272,000 bags indicated on September 1 is close to a record, being eclipsed only by the 14,323,000 bag crop harvested in 1935. The acreage for harvest is not quite up to the 1928-32 average, but the prospective yield of 795.5 pounds per acre is almost 130 pounds above the 10-year average and is the highest on record. The situation is by no means uniform in the bean producing States, Michigan and California having very high yields and large crops which more than offset comparatively smaller crops in some other States.

In the Northeastern area (New England to Minnesota) which produced mainly pea and medium whites, cranberries and red kidneys, the crop is a fifth larger than the 1928-32 average. Production of all kinds in the Great Northern area of the Northwest which also produces small reds and seed varieties, is a little above average. In California combined production of "whites", "pinks", and "Black-eyes" and other kinds usually called "field" beans is very large and the lima crop (including "babys") is well above the 5-year (1928-32) average. In the "pinto" area of the Southwest production is about one-fifth below average.

PASTURES: Pastures were poor on September 1 in a large central area but unusually good elsewhere. In the country as a whole the reported condition averaged higher than on the same date in seven out of the eight years from 1929 to 1936 and yet lower than in nine out of the ten years prior to 1929 when more normal weather prevailed. The area of poor pastures included most of the country lying between

the Red, Missouri and Lower Mississippi Rivers on the east and the Rocky Mountains on the west. There were also some rather dry areas centering in Wisconsin, west Tennessee, central Idaho and northern California. The area where the pastures reflected extreme drought conditions broadened out during August to include much more of eastern Colorado, northern Kansas, southern Nebraska, central Montana and western North Dakota, and central South Dakota. In the Sand Hill region of Nebraska and in eastern Colorado, range conditions apparently were worse than in either 1934 or 1936 and a shortage of feed appears imminent in these areas. Pastures were still in good to excellent condition in most of the Northern States east of Illinois and were generally improved in the Southeast. For the country as a whole, the condition of pastures on September 1 averaged 68.2 percent of normal compared with 40.3 percent on September 1 last year and a 1923-32 average of 71.5 for September 1.

MILK PRODUCTION: On September 1 milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents was between 5 and 6 percent higher than the rather low production on that date last year but only 1 percent above the September 1 average during the previous ten years. With about one-half percent fewer milk cows on farms than a year ago, total milk production appears to have been about 5 percent above that on September 1, 1936. For the past several months milk production has been considerably heavier than in the summer of 1936, when production was reduced by the drought. This spread will probably not be maintained during the early fall months since production was unusually heavy last year just after the drought was broken. However, with adequate grain supplies in prospect, feeding during the winter months is expected to be moderately heavy and production will probably average higher than last winter.

Milk production per cow on September 1 was most sharply above last year in the West North Central, South Central and Western regions where farmers have been milking an unusually large proportion of their milk cows. Good pastures have aided in maintaining milk production in most of the Eastern dairy areas. In the latter part of the summer, pastures furnished a larger proportion of the feed of milk cows than in any of the last half dozen years except 1935, a year in which summer grain feeding was the lightest on record. The quantity of grain fed per milk cow this summer has been small in the Corn Belt where grain was scarce but elsewhere has been average or above. For the country as a whole, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents on September 1 averaged 13.29 pounds compared with 12.57 pounds on September 1 last year, 13.53 pounds on September 1, 1935, and a 1925-34 average for that date of 13.08 pounds. In the same herds, 74.5 percent of the milk cows were reported milked on September 1 compared with 73.5 percent last year and 73.7 on September 1, 1935, the highest percent previously reported for that date.

CROP REPORTING BOARD.

C O R N

State	Condition September 1			Production		
	Average			Average		
	Indicated			Indicated		
	1923-32	1936	1937	1928-32	1936	1937
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
Me.	82	74	79	508	468	429
N.H.	84	87	89	551	656	630
Vt.	82	80	90	2,604	2,964	3,034
Mass.	82	84	87	1,621	1,638	1,720
R.I.	87	89	92	341	342	378
Conn.	83	82	93	2,024	1,938	2,091
N.Y.	77	69	88	20,033	19,840	25,086
N.J.	79	70	85	6,755	7,373	8,446
Pa.	75	76	89	45,487	54,572	60,345
Ohio	75	62	83	129,257	121,605	158,193
Ind.	74	47	90	155,968	115,413	186,480
Ill.	75	42	89	336,738	217,751	406,393
Mich.	70	55	87	39,171	36,750	59,940
Wis.	77	47	76	69,926	44,080	79,266
Minn.	71	38	83	143,136	88,331	172,368
Iowa	79	33	85	438,792	212,240	457,994
Mo.	71	14	78	146,489	40,032	124,308
N.Dak.	68	17	64	18,522	2,530	17,264
S.Dak.	57	12	45	78,447	8,446	48,902
Nebr.	67	11	28	223,843	26,859	74,358
Kans.	59	11	38	126,756	11,036	35,508
Del.	76	86	93	3,680	4,118	4,380
Md.	72	80	85	14,431	18,396	18,066
Va.	72	69	90	30,388	30,014	37,350
W.Va.	74	63	81	11,054	11,569	14,256
N.C.	77	82	87	38,415	43,475	44,194
S.C.	67	70	79	20,240	23,635	24,210
Ga.	71	62	81	36,288	33,624	49,428
Fla.	77	68	78	6,506	7,029	9,020
Ky.	73	46	83	60,301	54,486	76,425
Tenn.	71	63	78	58,519	57,160	65,734
Ala.	71	63	80	35,533	41,162	44,254
Miss.	68	69	80	32,192	39,570	42,784
Ark.	64	50	77	31,540	26,738	40,640
La.	66	60	79	18,756	20,734	23,664
Okla.	62	19	68	51,842	11,772	29,785
Tex.	66	60	69	81,922	68,925	76,551
Mont.	62	23	47	1,401	540	1,224
Idaho	85	86	86	1,322	957	1,120
Wyo.	74	31	60	2,341	984	2,981
Colo.	64	44	35	20,847	11,160	10,328
N.Mex.	70	42	60	3,528	2,185	3,105
Ariz.	83	75	87	474	490	595
Utah	86	90	91	465	525	594
Nev.	88	84	86	51	52	52
Wash.	80	81	87	1,246	1,054	1,184
Oreg.	84	86	92	1,902	1,922	2,310
Calif.	85	83	85	2,620	2,178	1,920
U.S.	71	40	76	2,554,772	1,529,327	2,549,281

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DURUM WHEAT						
Condition September 1			Production			
State	Average		Average		Indicated	
	1923-32	1936	1937	1928-32	1936	1937
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
Minn.	79	46	75	2,912	918	1,406
N. Dak.	68	18	64	38,167	6,557	21,976
S. Dak.	69	15	40	12,607	700	3,906
3 States	69	19	59	53,687	8,175	27,288

SPRING WHEAT (Other than Durum)						
Me.	90	89	87	55	119	88
N.Y.	80	54	80	174	105	130
Pa.	79	75	76	203	216	234
Ohio	76	72	44	279	152	126
Ind.	76	63	60	274	120	126
Ill.	77	72	52	2,509	595	472
Mich.	78	55	64	264	240	294
Wis.	82	56	55	1,269	1,040	762
Minn.	75	47	72	14,875	14,658	25,288
Iowa	1/ 15.6	1/ 16.0	1/ 16.0	762	640	384
Mo.	73	79	61	136	117	77
N.Dak.	64	13	41	64,672	12,678	41,982
S.Dak.	62	13	35	22,696	2,705	14,844
Nebr.	72	20	28	2,350	1,800	2,560
Kans.	1/ 9.2	1/ 6.0	1/ 6.0	364	72	60
Mont.	62	18	38	36,162	9,826	17,736
Idaho	82	77	87	13,546	10,224	12,768
Wyo.	73	30	72	2,024	651	1,812
Colo.	68	48	61	4,204	4,776	5,589
N.Mex.	74	58	66	428	273	288
Utah	87	79	91	2,196	2,241	2,550
Nev.	87	86	93	311	220	286
Wash.	69	91	83	14,255	28,665	30,217
Oreg.	79	80	82	3,601	7,140	11,844
U.S.	2/ 64	33	53	187,625	99,273	170,517

1/ Yield per acre. 2/ Short-time average.

WHEAT (Production by Classes) for the United States						
WINTER			SPRING		White	
Year					(Winter &	
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	Spring)	Total
	Thousand bushels		Thousand bushels		Thousand bushels	
Avg.						
1928-32	392,656	178,541	153,636	56,000	83,700	864,532
1936	259,667	207,126	52,252	8,875	98,541	626,461
1937 2/	374,565	258,287	114,412	28,464	110,222	825,950

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.
2/ Indicated 1937.

O A T S									
Condition September 1				Production					
State	Average			Average			Indicated		
	1923-32	1936	1937	1928-32	1936	1937			
	Percent			Thousand bushels					
Me.	90	85	87	4,346	4,130	4,332			
N.H.	89	90	86	267	342	333			
Vt.	90	87	67	1,853	2,048	1,764			
Mass.	86	78	78	149	170	204			
R.I.	87	82	71	63	64	60			
Conn.	85	80	88	216	162	186			
N.Y.	82	53	69	25,637	18,392	19,994			
N.J.	81	83	76	1,181	1,568	1,323			
Pa.	82	69	72	27,585	24,009	25,620			
Ohio	79	70	61	60,392	40,535	35,169			
Ind.	74	61	73	63,810	38,502	45,539			
Ill.	76	65	93	152,009	99,608	151,790			
Mich.	78	56	68	43,854	32,181	35,496			
Wis.	84	51	75	85,527	59,520	79,360			
Minn.	81	51	83	148,841	94,376	157,509			
Iowa	1/ 35.6	1/ 29.5	1/ 45.0	218,730	161,955	252,000			
Mo.	71	56	90	39,595	29,330	42,224			
N.Dak.	64	13	60	38,397	4,730	33,540			
S.Dak.	70	24	56	59,033	12,712	37,474			
Nebr.	77	25	53	68,421	19,067	39,460			
Kans.	1/ 22.9	1/ 19.0	1/ 23.0	34,515	32,186	35,075			
Del.	80	73	82	97	61	93			
Md.	81	72	73	1,560	1,131	980			
Va.	1/ 19.4	1/ 16.5	1/ 20.5	2,837	1,287	1,763			
W.Va.	79	54	80	2,883	1,206	1,407			
N.C.	1/ 17.6	1/ 14.0	1/ 20.0	3,572	3,430	4,660			
S.C.	1/ 21.5	1/ 18.5	1/ 22.0	8,076	8,473	9,966			
Ga.	1/ 18.2	1/ 18.0	1/ 19.5	5,741	6,948	7,898			
Fla.	1/ 14.1	1/ 16.0	1/ 14.5	116	128	130			
Ky.	1/ 16.8	1/ 13.5	1/ 20.0	2,992	1,053	2,020			
Tenn.	1/ 16.5	1/ 11.0	1/ 18.5	1,871	924	1,554			
Ala.	1/ 17.4	1/ 17.0	1/ 21.0	1,919	1,870	2,646			
Miss.	1/ 19.8	1/ 26.0	1/ 28.0	837	1,300	1,428			
Ark.	1/ 18.5	1/ 20.5	1/ 20.0	2,358	3,075	3,000			
La.	1/ 22.4	1/ 23.0	1/ 31.0	481	1,120	1,736			
Okla.	1/ 20.3	1/ 16.0	1/ 20.5	25,434	20,320	28,638			
Tex.	1/ 26.1	1/ 18.5	1/ 24.0	39,032	22,552	28,680			
Mont.	64	27	51	7,214	2,244	5,022			
Idaho	83	83	87	4,820	4,716	4,662			
Wyo.	78	43	78	3,302	1,474	2,970			
Colo.	74	63	73	5,043	4,256	4,553			
N.Mex.	68	61	73	667	400	528			
Ariz.	84	65	80	304	300	243			
Utah	89	86	92	1,648	1,080	1,012			
Nev.	88	82	89	91	76	72			
Wash.	82	88	88	7,513	8,517	8,060			
Oreg.	85	88	89	7,878	11,492	10,914			
Calif.	1/ 25.0	1/ 30.0	1/ 28.0	2,394	4,080	3,080			
U.S.	2/ 77	2/ 56	2/ 78	1,215,102	789,100	1,136,167			

1/ Yield per acre.

2/ Allowance made for condition at harvest in Southern States.

mbp

B A R L E Y									
		Condition September 1			Production				
State		Average			Average			Indicated	
		1923-32	1936	1937	1928-32	1936	1937		
		Percent			Thousand Bushels				
Me.		89	92	92	94	140		122	
Vt.		91	86	77	100	140		125	
N.Y.		82	48	71	4,521	2,718		3,624	
N.J.		78	85	83	28	22		29	
Pa.		83	77	83	1,173	1,764		1,674	
Ohio		81	72	72	3,548	520		875	
Ind.		77	64	78	1,027	380		624	
Ill.		83	76	73	11,707	2,700		3,312	
Mich.		79	59	69	6,288	3,580		4,478	
Wis.		86	55	66	22,178	17,896		20,950	
Minn.		81	48	72	49,615	31,620		48,960	
Iowa	1/	28.8	1/ 18.0	1/ 31.0	17,882	7,056		13,361	
Mo.		76	62	75	270	1,360		2,660	
N.Dak.		66	12	54	39,055	4,522		26,415	
S.Dak.		69	20	47	35,277	8,977		22,982	
Nebr.		75	26	46	15,386	5,520		10,049	
Kans.	1/	15.1	1/ 11.0	1/ 10.5	9,772	4,004		4,820	
Md.		83	66	83	510	1,000		1,178	
Va.	1/	25.9	1/ 20.0	1/ 29.0	562	900		1,421	
W.Va.		76	74	87	2/ 76	112		104	
N.C.	1/	18.1	1/ 17.0	1/ 19.0	561	153		133	
Ky.	1/	22.3	1/ 20.0	1/ 26.0	177	440		910	
Tenn.	1/	17.9	1/ 16.0	1/ 18.0	315	432		630	
Okla.	1/	15.6	1/ 10.0	1/ 16.0	1,389	780		1,872	
Tex.	1/	17.8	1/ 14.0	1/ 16.5	3,522	1,246		2,062	
Mont.		68	28	60	3,826	798		2,576	
Idaho		84	80	86	4,896	3,432		3,640	
Wyo.		78	44	76	2,219	770		1,316	
Colo.		70	55	64	9,635	6,660		7,480	
N.Mex.		69	50	69	168	126		136	
Ariz.		89	85	84	489	726		682	
Utah		87	80	91	1,508	1,739		1,989	
Nev.		89	91	96	233	224		266	
Wash.		78	85	85	1,540	2,100		2,135	
Oreg.		82	87	86	2,310	2,970		4,154	
Calif.	1/	26.5	1/ 28.5	1/ 27.0	29,594	29,925		28,350	
U.S.	3/	75	3/ 48	3/ 64	281,237	147,452		226,094	
1/ Yield per acre. 2/ Short-time average.									
3/ Allowance made for condition at harvest in Southern States.									

H O P S									
		Condition September 1			Production				
State		Average			Average			Indicated	
		1923-32	1936	1937	1928-32	1936	1937		
		Percent			Thousand Pounds				
Wash.		86	78	91	4,700	6,840		11,020	
Oreg.		83	39	86	15,961	9,720		22,500	
Calif.		86	62	89	7,350	6,750		10,880	
U.S.		84	52	88	28,011	23,310		44,400	
mbp									

BUCKWHEAT

State	Condition September 1			Production		
	Average			Average		Indicated
	1923-32	1936	1937	1923-32	1936	1937
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
Me.	89	89	75	207	160	187
Vt.	90	89	97	41	44	44
N.Y.	81	56	85	2,692	2,016	2,412
N.J.	77	62	80	20	22	20
Pa.	78	77	83	2,576	2,418	2,535
Ohio	80	70	74	410	320	330
Ind.	80	45	79	191	104	162
Ill.	79	57	84	60	68	80
Mich.	73	56	82	288	172	280
Wis.	78	42	71	197	100	161
Minn.	72	47	71	479	100	105
Iowa	81	51	80	58	27	84
Mo.	71	17	78	10	10	11
N. Dak.	63	6	53	139	2	16
S. Dak.	65	6	26	154	6	6
Del.	75	79	86	11	12	12
Md.	75	68	74	120	90	114
Va.	74	67	84	171	196	189
W. Va.	78	74	81	359	255	360
N. C.	76	75	84	58	60	68
Ky.	76	42	74	21	14	20
Tenn.	74	53	85	25	22	27
U.S.	78	64	82	8,277	6,218	7,223

FLAXSEED

Mich.		70	81	1/ 38	60	70
Wis.	81	47	76	79	40	44
Minn.	77	38	72	6,040	4,235	4,023
Iowa	81	63	84	178	80	100
Mo.	76	28	50	12	20	22
N. Dak.	60	12	47	5,944	551	2,110
S. Dak.	61	12	39	2,170	132	252
Nebr.	74	10	45	79	2	4
Kans.	2/ 6.3	2/ 4.0	2/ 6.0	241	168	276
Mont.	58	22	25	1,149	32	25
Calif.		2/ 14.0	2/ 17.0		588	714
U.S.	65	29	62	15,996	5,908	7,640

1/ Short-time average. 2/ Yield per acre.

GRAIN SORGHUMS

Mo.	79	29	82	1,786	1,428	5,355
Nebr.	79	30	49	268	884	1,472
Kans.	69	20	48	15,987	5,463	13,842
Ark.		34	78	1/ 588	656	740
Okla.	68	18	57	14,505	6,580	15,000
Tex.	71	43	74	55,039	31,711	52,768
Colo.	70	37	28	2,286	1,953	1,700
N. Mex.	75	38	61	4,358	1,950	4,875
Ariz.	89	86	94	784	1,083	812
Calif.	85	82	77	2,276	3,993	3,453
U.S.	70	33	64	97,760	55,701	100,022

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1937

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1937
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

TAME HAY								
State	Condition September 1			Production			Indicated	
	Average			Average				
	1923-32	1936	1937	1923-32	1936	1937		
	Percent			Thousand Tons				
Me.	90	87	88	902	849		876	
N.H.	91	78	97	380	370		417	
Vt.	97	83	101	1,137	1,029		1,160	
Mass.	86	62	97	455	464		563	
R.I.	86	65	105	48	48		57	
Conn.	85	71	96	366	390		475	
N.Y.	88	64	96	5,056	4,222		5,480	
N.J.	79	61	88	333	260		356	
Pa.	83	64	87	3,055	2,470		3,246	
Ohio	78	60	85	2,796	2,715		3,256	
Ind.	76	52	83	2,024	1,760		2,409	
Ill.	76	56	78	3,110	3,065		3,435	
Mich.	77	69	84	3,003	3,091		3,537	
Wis.	79	62	71	4,503	5,003		5,187	
Minn.	74	52	82	3,446	3,222		4,784	
Iowa	81	52	74	4,104	3,904		4,362	
Mo.	76	37	81	2,820	1,568		2,275	
N.Dak.	71	25	63	1,294	832		1,140	
S.Dak.	64	21	53	1,126	582		768	
Nebr.	74	28	41	2,491	1,631		1,870	
Kans.	72	24	47	1,842	1,056		1,168	
Del.	79	69	88	81	72		86	
Md.	76	54	85	448	327		520	
Va.	72	47	90	868	605		1,171	
W.Va.	77	45	86	639	508		754	
N.C.	76	76	84	571	680		796	
S.C.	67	72	76	255	442		446	
Ga.	68	71	76	362	568		581	
Fla.	83	79	79	48	48		49	
Ky.	76	28	85	1,237	643		1,380	
Tenn.	73	46	78	1,191	1,046		1,525	
Ala.	71	75	75	374	573		585	
Miss.	70	69	78	497	890		925	
Ark.	70	43	79	662	639		862	
La.	70	68	78	270	328		352	
Okla.	68	23	59	654	541		656	
Tex.	71	56	67	638	815		948	
Mont.	75	43	58	1,992	1,302		1,645	
Idaho	84	90	83	2,371	2,448		2,252	
Wyo.	83	67	82	905	845		1,009	
Colo.	78	74	72	2,040	1,695		1,737	
N.Mex.	82	67	76	280	266		261	
Ariz.	88	80	89	514	476		521	
Utah	84	89	89	1,191	1,153		1,144	
Nev.	82	93	85	393	378		377	
Wash.	83	86	86	1,554	1,766		1,769	
Oreg.	86	92	84	1,605	1,637		1,588	
Calif.	85	25	82	4,316	4,087		4,100	
U.S.	78	55	77	70,146	63,309		74,860	

ALFALFA HAY ^{1/}							PASTURE		
: Condition September 1:				Production			: Condition September 1		
State	: Average:	:	:	: Average:	: Indicated:	:	Average:	:	:
	: 1923-32:	1936:	1937	: 1928-32:	1936	: 1937	: 1923-32:	1936	1937
	Percent			Thousand tons			Percent		
Me.	89	81	86	12	8	7	81	66	68
N.H.	91	87	93	7	6	8	31	68	88
Vt.	90	86	92	19	27	30	38	62	86
Mass.	86	74	93	12	13	18	77	57	86
R. I.	90	91	100	2/ 2	2	2	76	64	81
Conn.	86	80	91	27	36	43	75	60	87
N.Y.	86	61	92	423	459	647	74	49	84
N.J.	81	65	88	70	74	99	73	50	85
Pa.	83	74	90	210	304	456	72	65	87
Ohio	81	61	81	373	784	960	73	49	88
Ind.	82	60	80	309	602	714	73	28	83
Ill.	33	60	65	487	831	713	72	23	77
Mich.	80	65	84	967	1,529	1,912	61	41	78
Wis.	81	63	62	686	2,000	1,811	66	36	48
Minn.	78	48	78	1,299	1,517	2,526	65	29	70
Iowa	85	46	68	1,120	1,552	2,014	75	21	72
Mo.	80	37	63	288	330	407	75	7	70
N.Dak.	70	26	58	329	101	163	64	14	46
S.Dak.	61	22	40	313	294	442	62	12	42
Nebr.	72	27	35	2,024	1,360	1,484	73	25	33
Kans.	67	21	41	1,359	316	860	73	14	43
Del.	82	72	90	13	11	12	70	62	94
Md.	77	69	82	49	53	73	68	56	86
Va.	71	52	38	74	78	124	74	63	93
W.Va.	77	66	81	19	28	44	78	56	86
N.C.	75	72	84	10	13	16	78	30	88
S.C.	64	66	76	4	4	4	68	71	78
Ga.	68	65	75	7	9	9	71	71	78
Fla.	--	--	--	--	--	--	86	32	83
Ky.	78	37	81	165	114	265	76	32	82
Tenn.	76	56	82	40	44	89	73	49	78
Ala.	68	65	68	6	4	6	72	76	77
Miss.	66	64	84	60	130	170	72	67	77
Ark.	70	45	80	115	111	142	66	22	74
La.	69	67	78	33	48	47	71	71	80
Okla.	65	23	58	387	322	404	65	14	46
Tex.	72	62	78	133	150	215	63	52	59
Mont.	77	52	66	1,226	341	1,008	73	23	48
Idaho	84	39	84	1,889	2,130	1,953	76	30	77
Wyo.	81	70	80	563	525	578	85	48	81
Colo.	76	73	69	1,483	1,279	1,279	80	62	50
N.Mex.	85	83	85	225	209	209	82	44	66
Ariz.	37	85	82	454	409	445	33	80	86
Utah	82	86	86	1,120	1,083	1,083	76	88	82
Nev.	82	91	87	318	326	322	78	83	86
Wash.	82	81	85	584	612	655	68	69	81
Oreg.	86	90	87	642	670	692	74	82	82
Calif.	87	85	86	3,088	2,902	2,835	74	76	73
U.S.	78	54	70	23,544	24,750	27,995	72	40	68

^{1/} Included in tame hay.

^{2/} Short-time average.

mbp

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY 1/						
STATE	Yield per acre			Production		Preliminary
	Average		Average			
	1923-32	1936	1937	1923-32	1936	
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Me.	0.98	1.00	0.95	613	510	489
N.H.	1.14	1.05	1.25	240	225	265
Vt.	1.25	1.15	1.25	900	795	872
Mass.	1.43	1.30	1.60	336	363	456
R.I.	1.34	1.30	1.45	29	29	33
Conn.	1.35	1.20	1.55	198	221	291
N.Y.	1.22	1.00	1.35	4,090	3,330	4,360
N.J.	1.39	1.05	1.45	224	146	203
Pa.	1.20	.95	1.25	2,710	2,033	2,621
Ohio	1.02	.85	1.15	2,224	1,668	1,918
Ind.	1.05	.75	1.10	1,230	788	808
Ill.	1.12	.95	1.15	1,750	1,244	677
Mich.	1.03	1.00	1.15	1,861	1,349	1,396
Wis.	1.36	1.20	1.35	3,569	2,520	2,552
Minn.	1.23	1.10	1.45	1,568	876	1,131
Iowa	1.18	1.05	1.15	2,664	1,855	1,321
Mo.	.85	.60	.95	1,864	900	1,211
N.Dak.	1.10	.75	1.00	55	12	13
S.Dak.	.92	.55	.85	54	6	15
Nebr.	1.13	.65	.85	128	13	10
Kans.	1.08	.80	.95	202	48	48
Del.	1.18	1.10	1.20	49	41	49
Md.	1.11	.75	1.25	340	212	375
Va.	1.00	.47	1.25	493	191	584
W.Va.	1.02	.70	1.15	463	280	469
N.C.	.94	.65	.90	76	34	58
Ga.	.88	.75	.90	3	3	4
Ky.	.98	.55	1.05	452	138	368
Tenn.	.96	.55	1.05	327	94	205
Ala.	2/.84	.70	.80	2/ 5	4	4
Miss.	1.18	1.15	1.40	2	7	8
Ark.	.90	.65	1.00	73	43	66
Mont.	1.55	1.20	1.30	377	216	304
Idaho	1.34	1.35	1.40	241	162	168
Wyo.	1.38	1.05	1.20	137	113	136
Colo.	1.48	1.50	1.45	262	183	174
N.Mex.	1.27	1.30	1.35	13	8	8
Utah	1.56	1.45	1.55	41	28	31
Nev.	1.28	1.30	1.20	38	25	24
Wash.	2.09	2.15	2.15	374	424	454
Oreg.	1.56	1.65	1.60	211	124	173
Calif.	2/1.48	1.80	1.70	2/ 60	63	60
U.S.	1.15	.97	1.24	30,554	21,324	24,412
1/ Included in tame hay; excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.						
2/ Short-time average.						

1/ Included in tame hay; excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

2/ Short-time average.

RICE						
Condition September 1				Production		
STATE	Average:		:	Average	:	Indicated
	:1923-32:	1936	: 1937	: 1928-32	: 1936	: 1937
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
Ark.	81	87	84	8,502	7,950	8,320
La.	78	84	85	17,853	19,135	20,915
Tex.	86	90	86	9,029	10,200	12,200
Calif.	88	82	91	7,442	9,548	10,164
U. S.	82	86	86	42,826	46,833	51,599
mjd						

W I L D H A Y						
State	Yield per Acre			Production		
	Average			Average		Preliminary
	1923-32	1936	1937	1923-32	1936	1937
	Tons			Thousand tons		
Me.	0.96	0.95	0.95	5	8	7
N.H.	.90	.85	.95	4	7	9
Vt.	.92	.95	.95	7	8	9
Mass.	.95	.80	1.05	7	7	9
R.I.	.80	.80	.85	1	1	1
Conn.	1.08	1.05	1.15	7	10	12
N.Y.	.94	.90	.95	40	50	52
N.J.	1.27	1.15	1.60	16	16	22
Pa.	.90	.65	.90	11	10	14
Ohio	.82	.60	.85	3	2	4
Ind.	.92	.75	.90	8	8	9
Ill.	.86	.70	.90	18	13	18
Mich.	.86	.80	.85	28	29	26
Wis.	1.02	.95	1.05	246	342	378
Minn.	.96	.75	1.10	1,749	1,213	1,796
Iowa	1.00	.80	1.10	198	121	166
Mo.	1.07	.60	1.25	131	88	182
N.Dak.	.80	.55	.80	1,349	627	1,459
S.Dak.	.59	.45	.50	1,218	424	1,036
Nebr.	.73	.45	.55	2,005	1,114	1,321
Kans.	.94	.55	.80	889	377	549
Del.	1.14	.90	1.05	2	1	1
Md.	.92	.55	1.00	3	2	4
Va.	.74	.65	.90	7	7	8
W.Va.	.84	.65	.90	6	8	12
N.C.	.97	.85	1.10	22	21	29
S.C.	.67	.80	.75	8	16	15
Ga.	.92	.70	.80	16	13	16
Fla.	.85	.60	.65	3	1	1
Ky.	.93	.65	1.00	19	25	25
Tenn.	.78	.55	.85	33	22	29
Ala.	.75	.80	.85	34	32	34
Miss.	1.02	.90	1.20	43	62	80
Ark.	1.02	.70	1.15	141	116	196
La.	1.02	.65	1.25	19	16	30
Okla.	.94	.55	.85	460	257	417
Tex.	.91	1.05	.80	178	315	216
Mont.	.84	.65	.85	507	302	414
Idaho	.98	1.05	.95	89	89	77
Wyo.	.87	.60	.80	237	124	220
Colo.	.99	.95	1.00	334	319	363
N.Mex.	.86	.50	.80	21	8	17
Ariz.	.84	.80	.90	9	8	10
Utah	1.06	1.10	1.10	70	72	72
Nev.	.98	1.00	1.00	125	142	142
Wash.	1.21	1.30	1.30	38	35	35
Oreg.	.88	1.05	1.05	215	231	231
Calif.	1.10	1.15	1.00	144	196	170
U.S.	.82	.65	.79	10,719	6,915	9,943

mbp

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1937

September 1, 1937

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

SOYBEANS				COWPEAS			
Condition September 1				Condition September 1			
State	Average			Average			
	1923-32	1936	1937	1923-32	1936	1937	
	Percent			Percent			
N.Y.	79	68	84	--	--	--	
N.J.	80	75	90	82	62	81	
Pa.	82	75	87	82	76	82	
Ohio	82	67	85	84	69	89	
Ind.	83	57	86	78	52	84	
Ill.	82	60	85	77	43	76	
Mich.	78	63	83	--	--	--	
Wis.	80	54	73	--	--	--	
Iowa	88	59	86	--	--	--	
Mo.	84	29	80	78	33	75	
Nebr.	81	30	53	--	--	--	
Kans.	79	19	60	77	26	59	
Del.	82	88	94	81	88	94	
Md.	81	82	94	80	82	88	
Va.	77	69	91	74	67	91	
W.Va.	83	66	89	82	64	87	
N.C.	82	86	85	75	80	83	
S.C.	69	69	75	66	74	74	
Ga.	70	68	74	66	69	71	
Fla.	--	--	--	81	74	70	
Ky.	80	54	84	79	53	81	
Tenn.	77	60	80	74	60	77	
Ala.	72	75	73	68	77	73	
Miss.	73	74	81	67	78	77	
Ark.	71	48	78	68	47	76	
La.	75	77	85	67	66	77	
Okla.	70	24	69	71	21	65	
Tex.	62	57	70	65	64	72	
U.S.	81	60	83	70	61	75	

SOYBEANS (for beans) 1/

Production			
State	Average	Indicated	
	1928-32	1936	1937
	Thousand bushels		
Ohio	522	2,092	2,538
Indiana	1,982	3,948	5,389
Illinois	5,869	17,216	22,718
Iowa	736	2,483	3,340
Missouri	800	245	585
North Carolina	1,187	1,475	1,495
6 States	11,096	27,459	36,065

1/ In leading commercial producing States.

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PEANUTS (for nuts)								
STATE	ACREAGE		CONDITION September 1			PRODUCTION		
	1936	1937	1923-32	1936	1937	1928-32	1936	1937
	Thousand Acres			Percent			Thousand Pounds	
Va.	144	161	77	76	85	148,324	151,200	161,000
N.C.	228	225	76	81	80	223,450	243,960	243,000
S.C.	12	12	68	70	72	8,760	8,160	8,400
Ga.	605	570	71	74	77	239,582	447,700	399,000
Fla.	69	71	79	77	77	28,648	46,575	47,925
Tenn.	9	10	76	60	69	10,425	5,625	6,750
Ala.	327	327	70	75	76	145,160	255,060	241,980
Miss.	31	28	73	76	74	13,522	16,120	15,120
Ark.	22	18	68	45	77	9,166	9,350	9,900
La.	16	16	69	67	77	5,290	7,680	8,000
Okla.	37	18	68	28	65	26,680	9,990	10,260
Tex.	236	210	64	54	63	87,224	99,120	107,100
U.S.	1,736	1,666	73	72	77	946,231	1,300,540	1,258,435

BEANS (Dry Edible)						
: CONDITION September 1 :				: PRODUCTION :		
STATE	: Average :			: Average :	: Indicated	
	: 1923-32 :	1936	: 1937 :	1928-32	: 1936 :	1937
		Percent			Thousand Bags 1/	
Me.	2/ 82	78	83	62	70	76
Vt.	2/ 79	86	82	19	18	19
N.Y. 3/	72	46	75	857	852	1,264
Mich.	63	45	75	3,638	2,656	4,303
Wis. 3/	74	52	64	27	12	15
Minn.	2/ 73	33	76	21	6	13
Nebr.	2/ 76	53	58	60	113	139
Kans.	- - -	36	65	47	7	6
Mont. 3/	72	58	68	357	168	230
Idaho 3/	85	89	80	1,546	1,248	1,464
Wyo. 3/	2/ 84	90	77	306	460	513
Colo.	64	43	40	1,232	1,091	840
N.Mex.	62	40	56	615	288	560
Ariz.	84	73	81	36	46	45
Oreg.	- - -	92	74	2/ 14	6	6
Calif.	76	78	86	3,348	4,081	4,779
U.S.	69	60	74	12,181	11,122	14,272

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.

2/ Short-time average.

3/ Includes beans grown for seed.

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SUGAR BEETS						
STATE	Condition September 1			Production		
	: Average :			: Indicated		
	: 1923-32: 1936 : 1937			: 1928-32 : 1936 : 1937		
	Percent			Thousand short tons		
Ohio	84	71	67	218	259	218
Mich.	75	71	81	612	867	722
Nebr.	91	70	86	996	782	800
Mont.	88	76	89	514	654	875
Idaho	80	94	90	449	619	650
Wyo.	92	90	89	531	486	575
Colo.	85	86	77	2,525	2,234	2,062
Utah	79	96	85	621	500	650
Calif.	81	84	87	860	1,975	1,807
Other States	82	59	85	791	652	864
U.S.	84	80	84	8,118	9,028	9,223

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR (IN SUGAR BELT)						
STATE	Excluding cane for seed					
	Production			Sugar produced 96 ^o equivalent		
	: Average :			: Indicated: Average :		
	: 1928-32 : 1936 : 1937			: 1928-32 : 1936 : 1937		
	Thousand short tons			Thousand short tons		
La.	2,491	4,854	4,920	1/ 179	386	401
Fla.	256	565	2/	21	51	2/
Total	2,747	5,419	---	200	437	---

Including cane for seed						
La.	2,751	5,271	5,336	---	---	---
Fla.	264	589	2/	---	---	---
Total	3,015	5,860	---	---	---	---

1/ Sugar as made.
2/ Indicated production for Florida not yet available.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE							
Class	:	:	Condition	:	Production	:	:
and	:	:	September 1	:	Average	:	Indicated
Type	:	:	1936	:	1928-32	:	1937
Type	:	:	No.	:	1936	:	1937
FLUE-CURED:			Percent	Thousand pounds			
Va.	11	80	83	65,574	67,875	66,660	
N.C.	11	74	80	170,482	177,750	195,750	
Total	11	76	81	236,056	245,625	262,410	
N.C.	12	70	82	254,996	222,680	288,640	
N.C.	13	71	81	39,342	51,545	68,400	
S.C.	13	69	82	75,918	73,350	102,480	
Total	13	70	82	115,260	124,895	170,880	
Ga.	14	82	74	69,022	82,450	76,893	
Fla.	14	94	81	4,170	7,200	10,920	
Total	14	83	75	73,192	89,650	87,813	
Total	11-14	73	81	679,504	682,850	809,743	
FIRE-CURED:							
Va.	21	74	81	21,944	18,095	19,304	
Ky.	22	54	74	37,498	21,330	23,200	
Tenn.	22	54	66	55,787	35,045	40,180	
Total	22	54	69	93,285	56,375	63,380	
Ky.	23	51	76	31,798	17,625	20,800	
Tenn.	23	52	81	6,339	5,600	6,800	
Total	23	51	77	38,136	23,225	27,600	
Ky.	24	45	80	7,222	1,971	2,975	
Total	21-24	56	73	160,588	99,666	113,259	
AIR-CURED (light):							
Ohio	31	55	80	14,598	7,125	11,160	
Ind.	31	41	85	10,435	4,200	7,875	
Mo.	31	29	75	5,836	2,632	4,655	
Kans.	31	14	55	---	145	330	
Va.	31	68	82	7,500	8,190	10,815	
W.Va.	31	42	70	4,224	1,282	2,465	
N.C.	31	71	83	4,315	5,400	7,200	
Ky.	31	50	78	240,860	155,250	252,450	
Tenn.	31	57	75	49,042	34,030	55,440	
Total	31	51	78	336,845	218,254	352,390	
Md.	32	83	76	24,318	29,600	24,850	
Total	31-32	53	78	361,163	247,854	377,240	
AIR-CURED (dark):							
Ind.	35	30	85	2,648	280	540	
Ky.	35	44	73	17,874	9,062	17,000	
Tenn.	35	56	73	2,863	1,530	2,520	
Total	35	45	73	23,385	10,872	20,060	
Ky.	36	44	82	27,335	11,200	18,375	
Va.	37	70	82	3,391	2,574	3,040	
Total	35-37	46	78	54,111	24,646	41,475	
CIGAR FILLER:							
Pa.	41	90	73	48,483	33,350	20,200	
Ohio	42-44	48	79	25,376	13,160	17,500	
Ga.	45	85	89	563	380	440	
Fla.	45	76	89	675	380	770	
Total	45	81	89	1,238	760	1,210	
Total	41-45	74	75	75,281	47,270	46,910	

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(Continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1937

September 1, 1937

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Cont'd.

Class	Condition	Production	Indicated
and	September 1	Average	
Type	No.	1928-32	1937
	1936	1937	1936
	Percent		Thousand pounds
CIGAR BINDER:			
Mass.	51	95	100
Conn.	51	90	90
Total	51	90	90
Mass.	52	84	94
Conn.	52	83	87
Total	52	84	91
N.Y.	53	80	80
Pa.	53	82	92
Total	53	81	82
Wis.	54	75	72
Wis.	55	66	77
Minn.	55	46	77
Total	55	65	77
Total	51-55	79	81
CIGAR WRAPPER:			
Mass.	61	81	97
Conn.	61	84	91
Total	61	83	92
Ga.	62	89	92
Fla.	62	84	92
Total	62	84	92
Total	61-62	84	92
Total	41-62	77	80
UNITED STATES	ALL	66	79

TOBACCO

STATE	Condition	Production	Indicated
	September 1	Average	
	1923-32	1936	1937
	Percent		Thousand pounds
Mass.	84	84	95
Conn.	84	87	90
N.Y.	78	80	80
Pa.	78	90	73
Ohio	73	50	79
Ind.	72	40	85
Wis.	79	71	74
Minn.	84	46	77
Mo.	81	29	75
Kans.	--	14	55
Md.	73	83	76
Va.	71	77	82
W.Va.	71	42	70
N.C.	76	72	81
S.C.	68	69	82
Ga.	74	82	74
Fla.	81	91	83
Ky.	72	50	78
Tenn.	74	55	72
U.S.	74	66	79

POTATOES 1/

STATE	: Condition September 1. :			Production		
and	: Average :			: Indicated		
GROUP	: 1923-32 :	1936 :	1937 :	: 1928-32 :	1936 :	1937
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:	Percent			Thousand bushels		
Maine	82	79	77	44,078	44,000	49,225
New York	76	63	83	27,942	26,400	28,625
Pennsylvania	73	72	81	24,653	26,268	26,390
3 Eastern	---	---	---	96,673	96,668	104,240
Michigan	70	56	81	23,371	26,125	32,545
Wisconsin	74	50	68	24,311	20,090	24,206
Minnesota	70	32	78	29,620	12,502	25,000
North Dakota	68	26	79	8,807	5,170	10,370
South Dakota	66	15	52	3,971	783	1,708
5 Central	---	---	---	90,081	64,670	93,829
Nebraska	73	28	55	9,526	4,730	5,550
Montana	71	44	66	2,042	1,520	1,995
Idaho	82	83	89	21,723	22,260	27,370
Wyoming	78	43	69	2,422	1,365	2,520
Colorado	74	74	68	14,584	18,500	16,960
Utah	80	83	88	2,082	1,830	2,144
Nevada	84	93	91	491	406	480
Washington	76	78	82	8,047	8,010	8,750
Oregon	80	85	83	5,084	7,310	7,840
California	85	89	91	7,718	12,985	16,575
10 Western	---	---	---	73,712	78,916	90,184
TOTAL 18 SURPLUS LATE	---	---	---	260,473	240,254	288,253

OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:

New Hampshire	84	81	81	1,350	1,666	1,632
Vermont	84	79	83	2,206	2,392	2,338
Massachusetts	80	77	76	1,598	2,415	2,223
Rhode Island	83	92	88	376	720	752
Connecticut	78	72	87	1,978	2,839	2,924
5 New England	---	---	---	7,509	10,032	9,869
West Virginia	72	48	83	3,445	1,920	3,360
Ohio	71	60	69	11,435	14,040	12,255
Indiana	72	44	78	5,198	4,617	5,358
Illinois	72	43	74	4,511	2,666	3,784
Iowa	74	34	72	7,047	3,551	5,440
5 Central	---	---	---	31,636	26,794	30,197
New Mexico	77	79	63	346	450	420
Arizona	75	74	92	222	180	140
2 Southwestern	---	---	---	568	630	560
TOTAL 12 OTHER LATE	---	---	---	39,713	37,456	40,626
30 LATE STATES	---	---	---	300,186	277,710	328,879

INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:

New Jersey	77	81	87	6,603	9,130	10,440
Delaware	71	83	82	406	475	588
Maryland	67	66	78	3,339	2,940	3,444
Virginia	71	49	89	14,328	7,380	10,904
Kentucky	75	30	80	4,207	1,692	4,371
Missouri	74	37	76	5,451	2,860	4,770
Kansas	80	41	69	4,878	1,710	2,516
TOTAL 7 INTERMEDIATE	---	---	---	39,212	26,187	37,033
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE	---	---	---	339,398	303,897	365,912

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POTATOES 1/ (Cont'd.)

STATE	: Condition September 1 :			Production		
and	: Average:			: Average : :Indicated		
GROUP	: 1923-32:	1936	:1937	: 1923-32	: 1936	: 1937
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
EARLY POTATO STATES:						
North Carolina	74	50	30	7,540	5,986	9,292
South Carolina	60	48	63	2,748	1,656	2,875
Georgia	64	46	64	939	768	1,206
Florida	--	--	--	2,956	2,349	4,080
Tennessee	72	37	72	3,040	1,480	2,964
Alabama	66	56	63	2,359	2,784	3,698
Mississippi	64	54	62	834	1,088	1,360
Arkansas	59	33	60	3,010	2,365	3,311
Louisiana	66	71	67	2,355	2,652	2,709
Oklahoma	57	35	62	3,245	2,112	2,541
Texas	58	56	56	3,692	2,860	3,445
TOTAL 11 EARLY STATES	--	--	--	32,717	26,100	37,481
TOTAL UNITED STATES	74	59	77	372,115	329,997	403,393

1/ Estimates for each State cover the entire crop, whether commercial or non-commercial, early or late. September condition relates only to late crop in certain States where early crop harvest is past, principally in the South, but United States condition includes allowance for condition of these early crops at harvest.

SWEETPOTATOES

STATE						
New Jersey	82	80	85	1,738	2,400	2,240
Indiana	76	47	77	415	320	460
Illinois	75	39	73	535	300	558
Iowa	80	54	82	257	225	285
Missouri	76	28	74	845	754	1,260
Kansas	77	38	70	567	240	440
Delaware	80	85	90	898	910	900
Maryland	78	79	90	1,299	1,200	1,440
Virginia	74	73	85	4,270	4,366	4,875
North Carolina	77	75	81	7,141	7,560	8,670
South Carolina	70	65	76	4,648	4,845	4,860
Georgia	72	62	75	7,304	6,630	8,610
Florida	78	69	76	1,583	1,235	1,500
Kentucky	77	47	79	1,537	1,342	2,280
Tennessee	75	51	76	5,340	3,696	5,088
Alabama	73	68	78	6,539	6,160	7,216
Mississippi	72	67	75	6,136	6,474	6,882
Arkansas	65	38	73	2,675	2,145	2,975
Louisiana	70	67	74	5,439	7,797	8,378
Oklahoma	65	19	59	1,393	525	840
Texas	58	56	62	4,734	3,640	3,900
California	82	78	85	1,075	1,380	1,200
UNITED STATES	72	61	76	66,368	64,144	74,857

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		Washington, D. C.,
CROP REPORT	BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS	September 10, 1937
as of	CROP REPORTING BOARD	3:00 P.M. (E.T.)
September 1, 1937		

Condition September 1			Total Production		
State	Average : 1923-32 : Percent	: 1936 : 1937	Average : 1928-32 : Thousand Bushels	: 1936 : 1937	Indicated
Me.	59	32	60	1,854	608 1,110
N.H.	63	33	71	1,047	436 1,221
Vt.	64	15	86	861	226 1,135
Mass.	64	40	65	3,096	2,200 3,267
R. I.	67	41	48	393	310 380
Conn.	63	51	71	1,472	1,490 2,067
N.Y.	52	32	70	19,597	11,876 24,480
N.J.	66	56	81	3,413	3,460 5,220
Pa.	51	38	73	9,809	8,405 15,300
Ohio	49	18	74	6,870	3,059 11,914
Ind.	50	14	81	2,051	828 3,555
Ill.	51	18	71	4,581	1,834 8,064
Mich.	51	46	80	7,182	8,524 13,940
Wis.	63	36	72	1,775	1,056 1,950
Minn.	61	27	56	918	454 804
Iowa	57	31	54	1,512	748 1,131
Mo.	45	7	76	2,438	550 3,871
S. Dak.	54	8	22	144	18 46
Nebr.	52	25	39	556	302 424
Kans.	48	6	55	1,040	220 1,288
Del.	65	72	92	1,421	1,925 2,530
Md.	56	47	65	2,067	2,014 2,730
Va.	50	32	74	13,116	9,500 18,000
W. Va.	49	35	75	6,837	4,395 9,760
N.C.	52	33	82	3,199	1,890 4,240
S.C.	55	48	75	254	245 368
Ga.	55	47	69	1,049	966 1,401
Ky.	50	15	84	2,377	598 3,825
Tenn.	49	32	81	1,950	1,200 3,237
Ala.	51	52	61	648	701 835
Miss.	49	56	59	173	216 223
Ark.	51	11	86	1,629	364 2,295
La.	51	44	54	21	18 15
Okla.	46	2	59	381	19 536
Tex.	47	29	59	141	98 165
Mont.	55	17	69	536	144 533
Idaho	73	53	80	1/ 5,050	2,900 5,063
Wyo.	70	35	83	48	17 48
Colo.	64	70	44	2,051	2,050 1,488
N. Mex.	58	44	72	842	790 1,100
Ariz.	65	77	66	83	92 79
Utah	70	77	53	778	540 365
Nev.	58	73	74	52	48 44
Wash.	73	67	74	1/ 33,768	28,000 30,240
Oreg.	73	76	69	1/ 5,120	4,250 3,740
Calif.	72	69	82	1/ 10,156	8,922 10,292
U. S.	57	42	73	1/ 164,355	117,506 204,319

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested on account of market conditions.

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PEACHES

STATE	Condition September 1			Production		
	Average:			Average:		
	: 1928-32: 1936 : 1937 :			: 1928-32 : 1936 : 1937		
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
N.H.	68	39	82	23	13	22
Mass.	66	53	69	156	105	118
R.I.	74	73	71	34	28	28
Conn.	71	59	81	227	176	202
N.Y.	73	49	79	<u>1/</u> 1,724	1,232	1,806
N.J.	69	66	83	1,647	1,352	1,651
Pa.	56	23	76	1,813	799	2,739
Ohio	45	6	75	1,080	164	1,361
Ind.	45	1	69	624	10	432
Ill.	43	6	73	1,708	256	2,088
Mich.	61	46	87	1,565	1,720	2,682
Iowa	41	4	54	92	15	96
Mo.	35	4	76	676	107	1,920
Nebr.	42	12	29	44	5	42
Kans.	31	2	60	138	18	248
Del.	58	93	84	292	500	428
Md.	59	46	80	484	279	448
Va.	48	34	78	844	594	1,599
W.Va.	44	9	73	455	90	528
N.C.	<u>2/</u> 59	<u>2/</u> 50	<u>2/</u> 64	1,877	1,558	1,984
S.C.	<u>2/</u> 57	<u>2/</u> 61	<u>2/</u> 54	1,081	1,159	1,080
Ga.	<u>2/</u> 56	<u>2/</u> 71	<u>2/</u> 35	<u>1/</u> 6,087	5,589	2,730
Fla.	<u>2/</u> 60	<u>2/</u> 71	<u>2/</u> 40	67	67	36
Ky.	43	7	86	574	131	1,386
Tenn.	50	29	66	1,383	854	1,950
Ala.	<u>2/</u> 54	<u>2/</u> 63	<u>2/</u> 36	1,161	1,720	990
Miss.	<u>2/</u> 57	<u>2/</u> 69	<u>2/</u> 30	709	1,052	474
Ark.	<u>2/</u> 47	<u>2/</u> 25	<u>2/</u> 52	1,591	1,012	2,288
La.	<u>2/</u> 52	<u>2/</u> 60	<u>2/</u> 42	219	378	269
Okla.	<u>2/</u> 23	<u>2/</u> 1	<u>2/</u> 58	455	20	1,073
Tex.	<u>2/</u> 43	<u>2/</u> 40	<u>2/</u> 48	1,333	1,156	1,392
Idaho	64	62	4	161	175	12
Colo.	71	73	89	950	1,345	1,522
N.Mex.	35	38	52	76	56	92
Ariz.	71	40	66	77	37	47
Utah	70	89	12	607	554	72
Nev.	47	43	38	5	6	3
Wash.	70	87	45	<u>1/</u> 1,149	1,558	805
Oreg.	64	58	53	277	258	241
Calif.	74	73	81	<u>1/</u> 23,844	21,502	22,512
Clingstone <u>3/</u>	72	72	81	<u>1/</u> 15,610	14,043	14,682
Freestone <u>4/</u>	77	75	81	<u>1/</u> 8,234	7,459	7,830
U. S.	<u>5/</u> 60	<u>5/</u> 52	<u>5/</u> 67	<u>1/</u> 57,298	47,650	59,396

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested on account of market conditions.

2/ Production in percentage of a full crop.

3/ Mainly for canning. 4/ Mainly for drying.

5/ Allowance made for condition at harvest in Southern States.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		Washington, D. C.,
CROP REPORT	BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS	September 10, 1937
as of	CROP REPORTING BOARD	3:00 P.M. (E.T.)
September 1, 1937		

PEARS									
Condition September 1				Production					
STATE	Average			Average				Indicated	
	1923-32	1936	1937	1928-32	1936	1937			
	Percent			Thousand Bushels					
Me.	67	28	47	14	8	9			
N.H.	73	27	78	13	7	18			
Vt.	67	14	62	10	2	8			
Mass.	68	54	61	70	65	71			
R.I.	73	70	54	10	10	8			
Conn.	72	57	68	43	49	51			
N.Y.	56	46	49	1,361	1,231	1,253			
N.J.	66	68	58	103	68	58			
Pa.	61	43	63	519	588	830			
Ohio	57	28	70	467	384	930			
Ind.	52	19	73	276	176	595			
Ill.	47	19	72	475	244	910			
Mich.	55	62	62	749	1,390	1,360			
Iowa	53	19	72	94	45	144			
Mo.	45	6	82	314	92	722			
Nebr.	54	21	36	39	19	38			
Kans.	48	4	70	144	26	217			
Del.	58	76	64	25	12	10			
Md.	60	61	56	104	101	84			
Va.	43	43	53	284	360	438			
W. Va.	38	9	63	63	17	98			
N. C.	51	49	51	220	240	247			
S. C.	62	64	45	96	112	75			
Ge.	62	76	44	226	396	223			
Fla.	69	79	68	68	156	133			
Ky.	46	10	68	194	80	390			
Tenn.	46	28	41	239	186	267			
Ala.	62	74	38	292	368	184			
Miss.	64	82	28	234	484	162			
Ark.	53	24	61	138	90	214			
La.	67	78	29	89	179	80			
Okla.	40	1	52	130	5	141			
Tex.	57	49	58	372	360	419			
Idaho	71	72	57	64	60	47			
Colo.	69	74	46	340	220	170			
N. Mex.	52	46	60	44	34	52			
Ariz.	72	75	69	14	10	9			
Utah	72	83	46	83	125	60			
Nev.	57	58	64	4	5	4			
Wash.	72	76	81	1/ 3,921	5,400	5,913			
Oreg.	74	79	70	1/ 2,855	3,760	3,570			
Calif.	74	69	71	1/ 9,534	9,792	10,099			
U. S.	64	62	67	1/ 24,334	26,956	30,311			

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested on account of market conditions.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1937

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1937
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

GRAPES								
STATE	: Condition September 1:			Production			: Indicated	
	: Average :	:	:	: Average :	:	:	: 1937	:
	: 1923-32 :	1936 :	1937 :	: 1928-32 :	1936 :	Tons	:	1937
	Percent							
Me.	75	61	79	38		20		40
N.H.	80	48	87	78		70		130
Vt.	78	24	100	42		20		50
Mass.	79	62	88	526		660		910
R.I.	83	71	88	286		290		350
Conn.	83	68	76	1,794		2,320		2,460
N.Y.	73	44	81	84,100		49,300		85,800
N.J.	82	71	87	3,040		3,100		4,000
Pa.	74	55	79	25,180		16,000		26,000
Ohio	73	64	81	27,140		26,400		34,400
Ind.	70	42	84	3,600		3,100		5,300
Ill.	70	42	85	6,080		4,300		8,500
Mich.	68	56	78	67,960		38,700		63,200
Wis.	73	53	76	374		320		450
Minn.	70	43	66	278		170		290
Iowa	74	37	66	7,020		2,600		4,900
Mo.	72	30	76	9,660		5,800		12,300
Nebr.	72	26	36	2,840		1,000		1,900
Kans.	70	15	54	4,420		1,200		5,700
Del.	83	87	79	2,120		2,000		2,100
Md.	76	70	77	694		740		770
Va.	72	68	72	1,900		2,600		2,800
W.Va.	63	42	73	1,214		960		1,980
N.C.	76	76	81	4,704		7,900		8,100
S.C.	72	74	73	1,076		1,950		1,930
Ga.	72	74	76	992		1,850		1,940
Fla.	1/72	77	66	816		840		720
Ky.	70	58	81	1,144		2,200		2,920
Tenn.	69	68	72	1,406		2,340		2,450
Ala.	70	72	72	894		1,560		1,730
Miss.	70	72	66	260		320		300
Ark.	70	42	77	10,860		7,000		12,300
La.	66	72	61	54		70		60
Okla.	67	25	65	3,050		1,600		4,000
Tex.	69	52	70	2,100		2,300		3,100
Idaho	83	79	66	546		550		470
Colo.	74	81	60	412		600		530
N.Mex.	76	85	75	940		1,300		1,120
Ariz.	86	93	73	1,606		500		600
Utah	86	80	60	1,084		1,020		690
Nev.	87	72	60	94		90		80
Wash.	82	80	79	5,600		4,600		4,600
Oreg.	87	82	84	2,460		2,200		2,200
Calif.	75	65	84	2/1,924,000		1,714,000		2,262,000
Wine varieties	78	71	84	2/ 417,800		472,000		553,000
Raisin "	74	62	85	2/1,161,400		918,000		1,343,000
Dried 3/	--	--	--	219,740		182,000		--
Not dried	--	--	--	2/ 282,400		190,000		--
Table varieties	73	66	79	2/ 344,800		324,000		336,000
U.S.	74	63	83	2/2,214,482		1,916,460		2,574,170

1/ Short-time average. 2/ Includes some quantities not harvested on account of market conditions. 3/ Dried basis: 1 ton of dried raisins equivalent to 4 tons of fresh grapes.

PECANS							
All varieties							
STATE	Condition September 1			Production			Indicated
	Average	1936	1937	Average	1936	1937	
	1923-32	1936	1937	1923-32	1936	1937	
	Percent			Thousand pounds			
Ill.	52	16	68	157	55	252	
Mo.	1/ 48	13	62	970	300	1,020	
N.C.	65	72	72	725	1,100	1,109	
S.C.	62	70	62	796	1,500	1,160	
Ga.	58	65	61	6,000	9,800	8,004	
Fla.	62	54	54	1,425	1,650	1,375	
Ala.	59	57	67	2,650	3,140	3,654	
Miss.	57	44	72	4,528	3,850	7,728	
Ark.	59	38	74	3,160	2,240	4,875	
La.	57	57	54	4,714	4,100	4,080	
Okla.	54	7	41	13,480	2,000	11,520	
Tex.	43	27	45	24,360	10,400	24,000	
12 States	50	37	52	62,965	40,135	68,777	

Improved varieties 2/				Wild or seedling varieties			
STATE	Production			Production			Indicated
	Average	1936	1937	Average	1936	1937	
	1928-32	1936	1937	1928-32	1936	1937	
	Thousand pounds			Thousand pounds			
Ill.	---	---	---	157	55	252	
Mo.	17	5	---	953	295	1,020	
N.C.	478	800	809	247	300	300	
S.C.	644	1,320	1,027	152	180	133	
Ga.	5,418	9,110	7,440	582	690	564	
Fla.	1,092	1,330	1,080	333	320	295	
Ala.	2,240	2,830	3,300	410	310	354	
Miss.	2,224	2,060	4,096	2,304	1,790	3,632	
Ark.	220	210	485	2,940	2,030	4,390	
La.	976	930	938	3,738	3,120	3,142	
Okla.	117	90	520	13,363	1,910	11,000	
Tex.	756	470	720	23,604	9,930	23,280	
12 States	14,182	19,205	20,415	48,783	20,930	48,562	

1/ Short-time average
2/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

CRANBERRIES								
	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production			
State			Average:	Ind.	Average		Indicated	
	1936	1937	1923-32:1936	1937	1928-32	1936	1937	
	Acres		Barrels			Barrels		
Mass.	13,700	13,700	29.6 25.3	29.2	407,800	346,000	400,000	
N.J.	11,000	11,000	12.9 6.8	12.3	118,800	75,000	135,000	
Wis.	2,300	2,400	18.2 27.0	36.7	51,400	62,000	88,000	
Wash.	560	580	1/25.7 1/29.8	34.5	10,603	16,700	20,000	
Oreg.	150	150	1/38.0 1/30.7	34.0	4,420	4,600	5,100	
U.S.	27,710	27,830	21.8 18.2	23.3	593,023	504,300	648,100	
1/	Short-time average.							

1/ Short-time average.

PLUMS and PRUNES									
CROP	:	Condition Sept. 1			:	Production			
and	:	Average			:	Average			
STATE	:	1923-32	1936	1937	:	1928-32	1936	1937	Indicated
		Percent				Tons			
						Fresh Basis			

PLUMS:

Mich.	52	50	67	6,380	4,300	6,400
Calif.	1/ 74	1/ 73	1/ 64	2/64,200	64,000	57,000

PRUNES:

Idaho	3/ 70	58	55	- - -	- - -	- - -
Wash.	3/ 64	52	46	- - -	- - -	- - -
Oreg.	3/ 59	66	38	- - -	- - -	- - -
Calif.	65	50	70	- - -	- - -	- - -

PRODUCTION OF PRUNES

: <u>For Fresh Use</u> :				: <u>For Canning 4/</u> :				: <u>For Drying 5/</u> :			
STATE :	Average :		Ind. :	Average :		Ind. :	Average:		Ind.		
- - - :	<u>1928-32</u> :	<u>1936</u> :	<u>1937</u> :	<u>1928-32</u> :	<u>1936</u> :	<u>1937</u> :	<u>1928-32</u> :	<u>1936</u> :	<u>1937</u>	-	-
	<u>Tons</u>				<u>Tons</u>				<u>Tons</u>		
	<u>Fresh Basis</u>				<u>Fresh Basis</u>				<u>Dry Basis</u>		
Idaho	<u>2/</u> 24,000	13,100	14,300	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Wash.	14,680	15,000	12,500	2,840	4,500	3,500	4,040	1,300	1,700		
Oreg.	14,620	14,100	16,500	8,180	24,400	17,300	25,300	24,000	12,900		
Calif.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 2/196,800	159,000	224,000			

- 1/ Production in percentage of a full crop.
2/ Includes some quantities not harvested on account of market conditions.
3/ Short-time average.
4/ Includes small quantities for cold packing.
To convert California dried prunes to fresh basis, multiply by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. In Washington and Oregon, the ratio ranges from 3 to 4 (fresh) to 1 dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS IN CALIFORNIA, OREGON and FLORIDA

STATE	:	CONDITION Sept. 1			:	PRODUCTION			
and	:	Average			:	Average			
CROP	:	1923-32	1936	1937	:	1928-32	1936	1937	Indicated
CALIFORNIA:		Percent				Tons			
Apricots	1/ 72	1/ 61	1/74	2/ 227,400	248,000	281,000			
Figs									
Dried)	78	72	84	17,100	20,000	- - -			
Not dried)				6,780	11,000	- - -			
Olives	61	52	54	2/ 20,100	25,000	- - -			
Almonds.	67	35	73	12,200	7,600	16,200			
Walnuts.	80	73	90	34,800	41,900	57,000			
OREGON:									
Filbert.	- -	79	84	296	1,850	2,100			
Walnuts.	- -	40	68	1,780	1,400	2,600			
FLORIDA:									
Avocados	3/ 59	64	74	- - -	- - -	- - -			
Pineapples	1/ 90	1/ 80	1/90	10,400	40,000	- - -			

- 1/ Production in percentage of a full crop.
2/ Includes some quantities not harvested on account of market conditions.
3/ Short-time average.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1937

September 1, 1937

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP	Condition	September 1	1/	CROP	Condition	September 1	1/
and	Average:	:	:	and	Average:	:	:
STATE	1923-32:	1936	1937	STATE	1923-32:	1936	1937
ORANGES:	Percent			GRAPEFRUIT	Percent		
California, all	80	75	74	Florida, all	73	72	51
Valencias	80	73	74	Seedless	--	--	--
Navels & Misc.	78	77	73	Other	--	--	--
Florida, all	79	74	75	California	--	73	62
Early & Midseason	--	--	--	Texas	--	71	60
Valencias	--	--	--	Arizona	--	69	86
Tangerines	2/70	72	48	LEMONS:			
Satsumas	2/61	55	50	California	78	75	60
Texas	--	76	66	LIMES:			
Arizona	--	65	76	Florida	73	76	72
Alabama	--	83	60				
Mississippi	--	45	74				
Louisiana	--	95	56				

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown, picking beginning November 1 in California and September 1 in other States. Indications of production for the 1937-38 season will be issued after picking begins.

2/ Short-time average.

CONDITION OF COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS ON SEPT. 1, 1937, WITH COMPARISONS

	10-yr. average :			
	September 1,	September 1	August 1	Sept. 1
Crop	1923-32	1936	1937	1937
	Percent			

FOR MARKET:

Lima Beans	--	85.0	79.1	73.9
Snap Beans	1/ 73.3	68.0	85.0	78.9
Beets	87.0	80.0	85.0	81.2
Cabbage	76.6	56.7	81.5	71.9
Cantaloups	77.9	71.2	80.2	65.7
Carrots	1/ 83.1	84.7	88.0	90.1
Cauliflower	1/ 76.8	72.9	81.3	74.7
Celery	83.2	81.8	86.9	82.8
Cucumbers	1/ 66.0	56.3	93.1	84.7
Eggplant (New Jersey)	1/ 78.0	--	78.0	79.0
Lettuce	80.5	87.0	84.5	80.9
Onions	74.3	81.3	75.1	70.7
Green Peas	1/ 76.3	90.0	81.4	79.1
Green Peppers	1/ 81.5	--	89.6	87.3
Spinach	1/ 80.4	67.0	87.0	74.1
Tomatoes	72.9	72.5	84.1	74.9
Watermelons	71.0	70.9	79.7	71.7

1/ Short-time average

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
WASHINGTON, D.C.

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY CROP REPORTERS ^{1/}

State	: September 1 :(Avg.) 1925-34 Pounds	: September 1 1935 Pounds	: September 1 1936 Pounds	: September 1 1937 Pounds
N.Eng.	14.63	15.77	15.47	15.31
N.Y.	15.7	17.1	16.5	16.2
N.J.	18.7	19.7	18.8	19.2
Pa.	16.0	17.8	17.1	17.0
N.ATL.	15.56	17.15	16.58	16.49
Ohio	15.5	15.9	15.4	15.9
Ind.	14.9	15.1	14.2	14.8
Ill.	14.0	14.4	13.2	13.8
Mich.	16.1	17.1	16.4	16.8
Wis.	15.1	16.8	14.6	14.9
E.N.CENT.	15.10	16.04	14.59	15.05
Minn.	12.7	14.1	13.0	13.3
Iowa	13.0	13.4	12.0	12.8
Mo.	10.7	10.7	8.2	11.0
N.Dak.	12.5	13.5	12.4	12.6
S.Dak.	10.9	11.3	10.5	11.1
Nebr.	12.6	13.6	11.6	12.3
Kans.	12.2	12.3	9.6	11.2
W.N.CENT.	12.20	12.73	11.09	12.11
Md.	15.0	15.9	15.3	15.3
Va.	13.1	13.3	13.0	13.5
W.Va.	13.6	13.5	13.8	13.7
N.C.	12.5	11.6	12.3	12.2
S.C.	10.5	10.4	11.4	11.1
S.ATL.	11.81	11.45	11.92	12.10
Ky.	13.2	13.6	11.9	13.2
Tenn.	11.4	11.7	11.2	11.6
Miss.	7.9	6.3	7.6	8.0
Ark.	9.0	7.9	7.2	8.8
Okla.	10.3	9.2	8.1	10.2
Tex.	9.1	9.0	9.1	9.8
S.CENT.	9.64	9.42	8.97	9.96
Mont.	13.5	13.2	12.5	14.9
Idaho	16.4	17.0	17.6	18.3
Wyo.	13.1	13.1	13.5	13.6
Colo.	13.3	12.8	13.6	12.6
Wash.	17.2	17.7	18.1	18.9
Oreg.	14.9	15.0	15.6	15.7
Calif.	16.7	17.4	17.1	17.1
WEST.	14.83	15.07	15.27	16.08
U.S.	13.08	13.53	12.57	13.29

^{1/} Averages obtained by dividing the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. The regional averages shown were based in part on records from less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: South Atlantic, Delaware, Georgia, Florida; South Central, Alabama, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada.

CHICKENS AND EGGS

The size of farm laying flocks showed more than a seasonal decrease during August. The gain in numbers shown at the beginning of the year of 5 percent over 1936 numbers has now been entirely lost. The present September figure of 59.9 hens and pullets of laying age is back to the level of a year ago and only 2 to 3 percent above the September figure of 58.5 in 1935 when flocks were the smallest in a dozen years. Present numbers of layers are 9 percent below the 10-year (1925-34) average for September 1.

The sharp decrease in layers during August is probably due mainly to prompt culling to save feed costs of hens that had ceased to lay, coupled with smaller than usual additions of early laying pullets owing to the small hatchings this year. Decreases were most marked in the North Atlantic and East North Central geographic grand divisions.

Layings per hen on September 1 set another seasonal high record of 36.1 eggs per hundred layers compared with 31.4 a year earlier, and with a 10-year September 1 average of 32.4. The gain over last year in rate of laying was pronounced in all sections. The greatest increases, amounting to about 25 percent occurred in the West North Central and South Central States where last year the effects of drought were most severe.

Weather and feed conditions during late August this year were unusually favorable to high production in all but a few States. High average productiveness of layers was further promoted by the large proportion of first year layers and by the rigid cullings of the current season.

Total production of eggs per farm flock as indicated by average production per flock was equal to the 10-year September 1 average notwithstanding the 9 percent shortage of laying birds. The average production of 21.1 eggs per farm flock compares with 18.5 on September 1 last year and 18.9 eggs per flock in 1935. The present September 1 production exceeds the 10-year average production per flock in all major geographic sections of the country except the West North Central Division where production was about 5 percent less than average and in the South Central Division where it was the same as the 10-year average.

PRICES OF EGGS, CHICKENS, TURKEYS, AND FEED FOR POULTRY

United States average mid-month prices to farmers at local markets												
Prices of 100 pounds of feed used in a farm poultry ration*												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1910-14(Av)	122.8	125.1	126.9	129.6	132.7	134.2	137.0	136.4	140.2	131.4	124.5	122.5
1936	113.4	115.7	116.6	115.7	117.7	118.0	149.8	183.8	186.1	178.5	175.8	181.6
1937	192.2	196.3	196.3	214.1	213.6	203.5	201.6	175.3				
Prices received for one dozen eggs												
1910-14(Av)	28.0	23.7	19.6	16.6	16.7	16.7	16.7	13.0	20.8	23.9	28.1	30.4
1936	22.8	23.8	17.5	16.8	18.1	18.9	20.0	22.4	24.5	27.6	32.5	30.5
1937	23.1	20.1	19.9	20.1	17.9	17.6	19.4	20.4				
Prices received for one pound of chicken												
1910-14(Av)	10.8	11.1	11.4	11.8	11.3	11.7	12.2	12.1	11.9	11.7	10.9	10.6
1936	16.5	16.9	16.6	16.9	16.6	16.4	16.1	15.1	14.9	14.0	13.2	12.6
1937	13.4	13.6	14.4	15.2	14.8	14.8	15.3	16.8				

*Price of poultry ration is computed on the basis of prices received by farmers for grain, and paid by them for bran and tankage.

Prices of Eggs, Chickens, Turkeys, and Feed for Poultry - Continued

Prices received for one pound of turkey												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1910-14(Av.)	14.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.8	14.5	14.5
1936	19.9	18.8	17.8	17.1	16.2	15.4	15.3	15.5	15.9	15.9	15.0	14.3
1937	14.1	14.0	14.2	14.3	14.0	13.7	13.9	14.2	-	-	-	-

QUANTITY OF POULTRY PRODUCTS REQUIRED TO BUY 100 POUNDS OF POULTRY RATION

Dozens of eggs required (feed-egg ratio)												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1936	4.97	4.86	6.66	6.89	6.50	6.24	7.49	8.21	7.60	6.47	5.41	5.95
1937	8.32	9.77	9.86	10.65	11.93	11.56	10.39	8.59	-	-	-	-

Pounds of chicken required (feed-chicken ratio)												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1936	6.87	6.35	7.02	6.35	7.09	7.20	9.30	12.17	12.49	12.75	13.32	14.41
1937	14.34	14.43	13.63	14.09	14.43	13.75	13.18	10.43	-	-	-	-

NUMBER OF HENS PER FLOCK, AND OF EGGS LAID PER HEN AND PER FLOCK,
FIRST DAY OF MONTH 1/

Geographic Division	Layers per flock 2/			Eggs per 100 layers 2/			Eggs per flock		
	Jan. 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	gate	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	gate	Aug. 1	Sept. 1
NORTH ATL.			3/	Jan.-Sept:		3/	Jan.-Sept:		3/
1925-34(Av.)	94.4	74.4	72.1	385	43.5	38.0	320	32.5	27.6
1936	96.1	76.4	74.3	402	44.1	39.0	346	33.8	29.1
1937	104.1	79.6	74.4	428	45.4	40.9	381	36.2	30.5
NORTH CENT.									
1925-34(Av.)	117.5	88.2	86.1	340	36.2	32.6	351	32.2	28.3
1936	111.1	77.1	76.5	337	33.6	30.7	320	26.6	23.9
1937	111.4	73.5	75.2	363	40.5	36.7	345	32.0	27.8
SOUTH ATL.									
1925-34(Av.)	61.4	48.2	48.7	345	36.2	30.0	185	17.5	14.5
1936	56.5	44.2	43.9	346	37.5	32.7	167	16.3	14.1
1937	61.4	4/46.0	45.0	366	38.2	33.8	189	4/17.2	14.9
SOUTH CENT.									
1925-34(Av.)	69.2	52.1	53.0	330	32.7	27.5	197	17.5	14.6
1936	57.4	46.7	47.6	329	32.5	25.2	163	15.4	12.3
1937	64.7	49.2	48.3	343	34.9	30.4	187	17.0	14.6
WESTERN									
1925-34(Av.)	73.7	60.1	59.9	393	43.1	38.1	259	26.3	23.0
1936	70.6	57.6	57.2	403	43.0	37.5	253	25.1	21.7
1937	72.2	60.4	58.3	412	46.8	40.9	267	28.4	23.9
U.S.									
1925-34(Av.)	87.5	66.8	66.1	348	36.9	32.4	265	24.6	21.1
1936	80.6	60.0	59.9	350	35.8	31.4	241	21.6	18.6
1937	84.2	4/62.1	59.9	371	40.4	36.1	263	24.6	21.1

1/ Covering about 20,000 flocks owned by Crop Reporters. These flocks are larger, and better cared for than on the average farm, the difference being greatest in the South.

2/ Including hens and pullets of laying age.

3/ September 1937 Preliminary.

4/ Revised.

mbp